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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS:

The Sectarian; or, the Church and the Meeting-House. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1829. Colburn.

Not even a novel shall betray us into opinion upon theological controversies: ours is a mere report, and an account of these volumes in their literary character. Thus considered, we have no hesitation in saying the *Sectarian* is a clever and striking production; a publication which is likely to provoke much discussion, high praise, and deep censure. For it is a severe picture of sectarianism; and while it seeks to vindicate the more liberal principles of the established church, attributes to baptists and other dissenters (by implication in the drawing of its *dramatis personae*—a *dramatis personae*, by the way, evidently coloured from life and experience,) the most utter selfishness, and eager pursuit of worldly advantages.

In perusing these volumes we have to warn our readers, that they must expect to find several of the earlier chapters uncharitably heavy; but as they advance, the shrewdness of the writer becomes more obvious; and there are frequent glimpses of a vein of quick pleasantry, which agreeably diversify the more serious matter. It is certainly in his attacks upon sectarian hummeries and pretensions, and in his defence of the church against the dangers which he apprehends from the graver designs of its adversaries, that our author exhibits his talents to the greatest advantage. We do not think that he has so vivid a conception of character, and consequently that his personations are rather outlines than vigorous portraits. Neither is the story very good as a story; and the incidents appear to be simply taken from ordinary proceedings. This, perhaps, will be a recommendation of the work; for it will be thought that the descriptions of the hurry and worry, the ridiculous vanity, the caballing, the hypocrisy, and the solemn fooleries, of these religion-mongers of sundry denominations, are all actual matters of fact. In the school of criticism, we ought to add, that the dialogues are feeble, and the parts addressed to what is called light reading, out of place and unnecessary: in short, that there is about one volume too many, and one which weakens what would otherwise have been more condensed and powerful. The adventures of Creevy are amusing and smartly sketched; and there are some palpable hits in the details of Mr. Hanby's manœuvring: but we have said enough to indicate what sort of a performance this is, and an extract must speak the rest.

Lydia Orton is a young, beautiful, and rich convertite; and Molesworth, one of the sect of a higher order, has become insane. At a subsequent meeting, "as Lydia looked round her, expecting some one else to take up the theme, she observed a young man, whom she had not before noticed, further than as one of those whose intellectual look formed a contrast to the mass of the imbecile and the ignorant; who, seemingly under the influence of a strong

feeling of what they had just heard, sat wringing his hands, as if his mind was full of something on the subject, which he seemed doubting whether he should attempt to deliver to his fellows. After a little time, appearing to take courage, he at length rose, and, with some hesitation, made a speech, as a sequel to the former; which, from its melancholy import, its appearance of deep truth, from the logical form in which it was put, and the manner in which its propositions were made to rest on passages of Scripture; as well as the intense conviction with which it evidently was uttered, was strongly and sadly affecting. The serious young gentleman took as a sort of motto to his speech, or, as it was called, his exhortation, part of a sentence, addressed by St. Paul to the churches of Galatia—viz. the words, 'Who gave himself for us, that he might deliver us from this present evil world.' He first decanted on the general calamities of life, and the many sad and frightful events recorded in history; upon all which he dwelt with a melancholy pathos, exclaiming that the present was truly denominated by the Scriptures *an evil world*. But it was, he argued, peculiarly so to the true followers of Messiah, as had been ably shewn them in the searching address they had just heard, from the painful warfare they had constantly to wage with it; and because much of the good that it promised, was to them like the tempting apple hanging on the tree of knowledge, of which they were not permitted to eat. There was, however, he added, much comfort in the consideration expressed in the words of the prophet Isaiah, that the righteous would soon be 'taken away from the evil.' Here he remarked, that the words of this passage were usually quoted in the restricted sense in which they stood in our translation, which said, that they would be taken away from the evil to come; but it would be seen upon inspection, that the words 'to come,' printed in italics, were not in the original, and, for some unknown reason, had been supplied by the translators; that evil, in fact, was, in a peculiar manner to the righteous, at all times existing; that it was past, present, and to come: so that, at whatever time the Christian's warfare should be terminated by death, he would emphatically be 'taken away from the evil.' But still it had, in the same word, been said, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;' and although we were not by anticipation to lay up for ourselves sorrow for the day of suffering, still in every day there had been, and would be, evil meted out to them; and sufficient for every day as it came would be found its own portion of evil. The ultimate consolation, however, always was, that from this evil world the Christian was soon to be taken away, and he was to be taken from the evil to the good; from evil, and sorrow, and struggle with an evil heart of unbelief, to unmixt good; and though the days of their pilgrimage on the earth, like those of the patriarch Jacob, were likely to be both few and evil, yet there was laid up for them in

heaven a better and an enduring substance. This species of theo-philosophy, not unfashionable as a matter of cant, even among the thoughtless and the empty, always came home to the heart of Lydia, youthful and formed as she was for relishing the happiness of life, like a sad and depressing knell. But when she remarked, that so young a man as the speaker was evidently himself deeply under the influence he described, she was ready to reproach herself for any hesitation in giving her complete assent to its truth; and, from this day, she felt willing to resign the world, and inwardly to take the veil of entire devotion to her 'high vocation.' After the singing of a hymn, expressive of corresponding sentiments, the assembly knelt down to prayer in a state of high excitement, exclaiming to themselves, 'Who is sufficient for these things?' and thinking of the present sad state of their beloved brother, Molesworth. But when, in the prayer, the member who was the organ of it, and who had been a close intimate of him whom they now bore on their spirits, began to call upon Heaven in behalf of the brother who had so often joined in their prayers, and encouraged their hearts in this very place; who was so dear to them all, but who was now afflicted with a sore affliction, and might never again lift up his voice within their humble tabernacle; the voice of the member trembled and became choked with his feelings. His words of prayer came from the bottom of his heart, amid sobs and tears, until at last he was completely overpowered, and stopped entirely. The whole assembly remained on their knees in silence, which was only interrupted by the sobs of many who were drowned in grief. Aged men round Lydia wept like infants, and she herself was dissolved in sorrow, until the assembly rose with one accord, wiping away their tears; the speaker being unable to finish the prayer. As they were about to separate, Lydia found that Mr. Keville meant forthwith to proceed to Mr. Molesworth's house, to endeavour to obtain admission to the chamber of the unfortunate; to have the satisfaction of seeing him, and haply of being able to afford him some comfort. Lydia eagerly asked permission of Mr. Keville to accompany him, which, with little hesitation, was granted; and she went to the interview with feelings of the same painful interest which one may have who is carried along to an execution, or to witness the agonies of the human being who is to be broken upon the wheel. When they arrived at Mr. Molesworth's house, they were shewn up stairs and ushered into the drawing-room without ceremony, where they found the wife and mother-in-law of the afflicted man with some young children. The whole house seemed in that disordered state which the absorbed feelings of its mistress, occupied with this terrible domestic calamity, and exclusive attention to the sick, had naturally allowed it to get into. Mr. Keville would have withdrawn upon seeing the ladies, knowing their disapproval (particularly that of his mother-in-law) of

Mr. Molesworth's religious sentiments and associates; but his amiable wife, knowing Mr. Keville's great worth, and respecting him for his sincerity, came forward and held out her hand, expressing gratitude for his visit to the house of mourning, and smiling sadly on Lydia as she led her into the room. They sat a few moments in silence, during which one of the children, who had observed Lydia sometimes at the house, along with the others of the people of — Street, when Mr. Molesworth had had religious parties, came forward, and, innocently recognising Lydia, was caressed by her. "Do you know that lady, my love?" whispered her mother to the child, when it returned to her side. "Yes, mamma, that is the very good lady from England, that used to come here with the poor-looking people to sing hymns with papa and Thomas Keatly the shoemaker." This answer of the child was eagerly listened to and observed by Mrs. Molesworth's mother, who was walking backwards and forwards without deigning to notice Mr. Keville. And while that gentleman was making some inquiries regarding the sick, the old lady came forward, in consequence of what the child said, and, in a low and compassionate tone, addressed Lydia thus: "Madam, I presume you are one of the religious people whom my unfortunate son-in-law used to be so frequently among?" "I have often had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Molesworth, madam," said Lydia, as if prepared for some contemptuous speech. "Young lady, I am sorry for you," said the other, emphatically. "Sorry for me, madam?" "Yes, my dear young lady, sorry, very sorry, to see one of your appearance and connexions throwing away your happiness in the world and your reason with these people. God grant that you may never come to be in the condition of poor Molesworth!" "I hope, madam," said Lydia, shocked. "I hope so too, young lady; but take an experienced woman's advice. Don't hope about the matter, but leave them; I say, leave them." "Mother," interrupted her daughter, "Mr. Keville wishes to see my poor husband. I suppose he may?" "Oh! certainly," said the old lady, with an expression of vexation, "certainly, Mr. Keville! By all means, go up and see what a pretty state you have helped to bring the father of these unfortunate children to. It must be a pleasant sight to see, to be sure!" "Mother, don't speak so," said Mrs. Molesworth, mildly; "I have enough to bear at present." "I will speak, I cannot help speaking, Mrs. Molesworth. You have always taken his part in his folly, in giving himself up to these enthusiasts. He loved them better, I believe, than his own wife and children." "Do not say so, mother! He was always a most affectionate husband to me," said the poor lady, with tears. "Ay, ay! he has brought himself and his family to a pretty pass, I think." Mr. Keville walked humbly and sadly towards the door, and together with Lydia seemed glad to avoid this scene.

An interview with the maniac ensues; and it is a painful one to read—we give the ending.

"God have mercy upon this unhappy sufferer!" prayed Mr. Keville, as they retired amidst the shrieks of their lamented friend, which rung in their ears as they proceeded down stairs, until the very street-door was closed upon them. He continued more or less in this state, according to the account of his attendant, for two days, by which time he was unable to sit up; and on the third he fell into a stupor, which the physicians said was likely to have a fatal termination. Towards the

evening of that day, however, his eye cleared, he was propped a little up, and he seemed to busy himself silently in vain efforts to fold up one of his sleeves. "Sir," said his man, observing his efforts, "I will help you." "You will help me!" he said scornfully; "no, no, John!" he continued, shaking his head, and as if quite in his senses; "you cannot help me—and in my case vain is the help of man!" And immediately he began to sing, in the clear and tasteful manner for which he was remarked when in health, the hymn beginning—

"Oh God! our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our refuge from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home!"

This hymn he finished to the end; and when he got to the concluding lines,

"Be thou our guide while life shall last,
And our eternal home!"

he repeated them, as usual, his voice sinking into weakness, and faltering with emotion. A few relieving tears trickled down his worn cheeks. As he laid back his head, he had just strength to raise his hand to his head and cover his eyes with his long thin fingers; the corners of his mouth dropped gradually down; and the servant, after some time observing that he did not alter his position, approached the bed-side, and found that his master was dead!

As we have observed, this book (which it is impossible sufficiently to illustrate by quotations within our compass) will assuredly incur obloquy among the friends of Missionary and Bible Societies; but with this our Journal has nothing to do. The author is, we believe, a Mr. Andrew Picken: he is evidently a young writer; but we hear that a small volume of Tales which he published about seven years since in Edinburgh met with considerable success, and was deemed a production of promise;—the hope of which being fully realised, the *Sectarian* (whatever may be its faults or imperfections) must serve rather to increase than lessen.

Constable's Miscellany, Vol. XXXVIII. A Personal Narrative of a Journey through Norway, part of Sweden, and the Islands and States of Denmark. By Derwent Conway, author of "Solitary Walks through many Lands." Edinburgh, 1829, Constable and Co.; London, Hurst and Co.

We remember an artist calling one fine spring morning to bid us farewell, as he was departing for Norway. "Norway!" we ejaculated: "Italy you mean; what can take you to Norway?" "An empty portfolio, which must be replenished: now, in Switzerland, Italy, &c. there is not a tree or a cottage, let alone lake or valley, that is not as well known as the Saracen's Head. Two great causes take me to Norway—necessity and novelty." He was right; never did painter return with a more exquisitely-filled sketch-book. Mr. Conway set forth on the same principles, and has also found the advantage of somewhat deviating from the beaten track; for a more amusing little volume has not for some time attracted our notice. Evidently one of those accommodating tempers that suit themselves to circumstances, and whose very acquiescence is popularity, our traveller soon seems to have made himself at home, and his domestic sketches are very real pictures: we will just spend a day with him.

"Coffee was ready in the breakfast-room at seven, or earlier. Every one drank two small cups; but no bread, nor any other thing, was eaten along with it. At about half-past eight,

breakfast was served. It consisted of cold meat and game, sliced sausages of various kinds, bread, *gammal orskå* cheese, butter, potted fish, coffee, wine, and cogniac. The bread was of three kinds; the common sour bread of the country, which I already said is liked by all ranks; a sweetish rye-bread, with caraway seeds, to me extremely palatable; and wheaten-bread, which was baked once a week. The last, however, was not used by the family unless when visitors, accustomed to wheaten-bread, were in the house, an occurrence somewhat rare; nor, indeed, is it considered any luxury by the natives, who seem universally to prefer rye-bread. All kinds of meat are cut for breakfast by the Norwegians into very thin slices, which are put between pieces of bread and butter. Dinner was served at one o'clock. This is a very tedious meal in Norway, for only one dish is placed upon the table at one time.

The following is a specimen of a Norwegian dinner:—Soup is invariably the first dish; and in this article of food the cookery of the Norwegians is extremely *riche*. They make soup of every thing; of meat, especially game; of vegetables alone; of vegetables and meat; and of fish. It is upon this last soup that the cook exhausts her art. In every kind of soup there are a number of balls made of a hard biscuit, like an English rusk crushed, and mixed with butter, beat eggs, milk, and nutmeg. Without these balls a Norwegian would consider his soup to be uneatable. If the soup be of meat, fish is the next entry; but if it be fish-soup, then fish is omitted. Roast-meat follows, accompanied by a great variety of vegetables, pickles, and preserves. Among the former are generally peas, prepared as I have detailed in a former chapter, and cauliflower stewed in cream, and seasoned with nutmeg. All vegetables are prepared for the table in a very artful manner; they are never seen in their natural state. Cream is the universal sauce, and many other kinds of seasoning besides nutmeg are mixed with it. Of pickles and preserves there is always a great variety at a Norwegian table. This will not seem remarkable, when I come to speak of the occupations of the Norwegian ladies. After roasted meats game follows—never of less than two kinds; one soup generally being some species of wild duck; and the other, woodcock or pheasant. Puddings and pastry are not much in vogue; but various kinds of sweet cake are brought upon the table along with the dessert, which, in summer, comprehends every fruit, excepting the peach, known in more temperate latitudes. Immediately after dinner, coffee is introduced—tea follows about six, and at nine supper is served. Supper is almost as substantial a meal in Norway as dinner, and is composed of nearly the same materials. I have not only seen roast hare at supper, but roasted mutton, fish, and vegetables. But the cooking in Norway is execrable; every thing swims in cream or butter; meat and vegetables are alike spoiled by this disagreeable addition; and I believe every traveller in Norway will admit, that for some time after arriving in the country, the digestive organs become deranged, and that, in most instances, a bilious attack is the consequence." However, the method of dressing peas meets his approbation. "Instead of boiling the vegetable in a quantity of water, and straining off the water, the Norwegians stew the peas with only as much water as prevents them from burning, and with a little butter and salt, and a few young carrots cut in slices. Nothing is strained off, the whole being served up in one dish."

This mode of preparing green peas, I prefer either to the English mode or to the French *petit pois* sugared."

The condition of the fair sex might almost call upon the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge—so much does it require amelioration.

"Eating and drinking is the great business of the Norwegians, the sole occupation of many, and the chief luxury of all; and it is owing to this that the condition of the Norwegian females is so much lower than it is in any other of the European countries. I have heard an English lady, married and settled in Norway, say, (not from her own experience, but from what she saw around her), that she would rather be a maid-servant in England, than a *frou* in Norway.

"Women even of the highest rank in Norway are slaves; the greater, indeed, the establishment, the greater the slavery, which is precisely the reverse of the condition of females in England. Whatever the number of servants may be in the different departments of a Norwegian establishment, they are not entirely trusted to in any thing; the mistress of the house is still principal housekeeper, chief laundry-maid, and head cook. The cook-maid in Norway is not intrusted with any of the great operations in the art:—her duties are precisely those of the menial who in England is designated a scullion. If a *frou* be so fortunate as to have grown-up daughters, her duties are in some degree lessened. In a family with which I had constant intercourse, the two young ladies, *frøkens*, as young ladies of quality are called in Norway, had their alternate weeks in the cooking department; at least half of every day was spent in the kitchen; and she whose turn it was to do this duty, did not take her seat at the dinner-table with the rest of the company, but appeared when dinner was nearly concluded; and then with cheeks that would have made rouge be superfluous. I have mentioned elsewhere, that the duties of the ladies do not end with the cooking of dinner; the young ladies (if there be any) carry in the dishes, and if there be none, the mistress of the house. They also change the plates, wipe the knives, and perform every other office that is performed elsewhere by servants; but in Norway, a servant is seldom or ever seen in a dining-room. The Norwegians would, indeed, consider it disrespectful treatment, were they to employ servants to wait upon their guests. In one house where we occasionally visited, and in which there were no young ladies, two farmers' daughters, neatly dressed, always assisted the lady of the mansion to wait upon the company. A Norwegian lady might, indeed, be cited as a pattern to any English servant in the waiting department. She is constantly walking round the table, observing the wants of the guests, and supplying them. Nor does she, in general, partake of dinner with the party, but dines either before dinner is served, or after it is taken away. There is little of the comfort of an English dinner-table in this; but daily custom at length reconciles one to it. But the duties of a Norwegian lady are not confined to preparing the dinner and serving the guests. They have other domestic duties of a still more unfeminine character. When in Norway upon a subsequent occasion, and at a different season, I heard a young lady decline an invitation to pass a week with a friend, because it was slaughter-time. What should we think in England of a young lady who should make such an apology? But the apology requires explanation. Late in the

autumn, just before winter is expected to set in, the establishment of a Norwegian family (especially if distant from any great market) is a scene of extraordinary activity and preparation; for it is at this time that the winter stores are provided; and this implies, in the first place, the slaughter of a great many animals. Then follow the various culinary operations: the salting of meat, the making of different kinds of sausages, and meat-balls for soup, and black puddings and white puddings. &c. &c.; and for all the various sausages and puddings, the meat is grated, and beaten, and seasoned—operations that require no inconsiderable time and labour. In all these matters the young ladies are the chief actors; so that it can scarcely be wondered at that the *frøken* refused an invitation because it was slaughter-time. But these duties are not only performed by ladies of all ranks in Norway, but are considered by them to be agreeable; and this season of slaughter and preparation is looked forward to as a time of more than common amusement. It can scarcely be supposed that these habits should not influence the tastes and feelings of the female sex. Every young lady, and consequently every woman in Norway, is a *connoisseur* in gastronomy. There is no subject upon which a stranger will find a Norwegian lady so much *au fait* as this. Indeed, I do not know any subject upon which a *frou* or her daughters will descant with so much interest, or to which they will lend a more willing ear, than to the secrets of cookery, or the merits of a particular dish. It has been usual to judge of the civilisation of a country by the estimation in which she female character is held, and the accomplishments which it is thought necessary that females should possess. If by this test we judge of the civilisation of Norway, we shall place it low indeed in the scale of nations. That a woman—of whatever rank—should be a good housekeeper, is the *ne plus ultra* of female excellence. And so essential is this knowledge considered, that if a young lady have not sufficient opportunities at home to become acquainted with the female duties of mincing, seasoning, stuffing, and cooking, she is sent for a time to board in some family where she may have greater facilities of being initiated in these mysteries. It is scarcely necessary to say, that in all these matters there is a perfect correspondence of opinion between the one and the other sex. Without this, indeed, the domestic *régime* could not be as it is. In Norway, as in most of the continental nations, young ladies look forward to be, one day, at the head of establishments of their own. But that this prospect may be realised, such an education is necessary as will enable them to regulate their own household affairs according to established and approved usage. For even if a husband were contented to dispense with the usual accomplishments of a Norwegian wife, no servants could be found qualified to take her duties off her hands. Men in Norway do not in general marry to have a companion in a wife, but to have some one to manage his establishment, and perform those services which he cannot obtain from servants. I recollect hearing a gentleman with *Von* prefixed to his name, observe one day of a lady to whom he had just been paying a visit, "I call her an excellent wife;" and upon inquiring the grounds of this opinion, it appeared that he had found the lady assisting her servants in washing clothes. The more I saw of Norwegian society, the less I found to admire in the mental attractions of the females. I speak of their acquired, not of their natural endowments; but so long as the

indulgence of the palate is looked upon as the *summum bonum*, those female accomplishments which tend to secure this will be esteemed the highest. A woman who attends to her household duties—and these begin when she is taught the first rudiments of education—has no longer time to devote to acquirements of a higher order. There is also another cause that contributes in no small degree to blunt those refinements in thought and feeling which, in England form the great charm of female society—the necessity for being so much in the society of servants, occasioned by the nature of female duties. It is scarcely possible to conceive, that a lady who passes the greater part of every day in the kitchen, should not carry away from it some taint of coarseness, if not of vulgarity. It is only justice to add, that against the character or conduct of the Norwegian ladies I have nothing to allege, either from observation or hearsay."

They dance well, however, and also possess a not very general accomplishment. "The ladies are in general quite able to manage a sail and rudder; nor are they indifferent rowers either, with an easy boat and light oars. I was not a little surprised at the first discovery I made of this talent. A young lady who resided with her family about six miles distant from the *Stor Søren Gaard*, called one morning, and staid dinner; and I, as in duty bound, walked down to the lake with her, when she took leave. Her boat was moored to a stone; and when I had unfastened the moorings, expecting to see a boatman make his appearance, she jumped into the boat, pushed off from shore, and was soon gliding over the water, under the united impetus of a light air that filled the small sail, and the strokes of two slender oars. But the reader must not fancy he sees another 'Lady of the Lake' in her fragile skiff; for, in the first place, the lady whom, out of compliment, I have designated a young lady, was of a certain age; and in the next place, the boat was not a skiff, but a clumsy boat; and the oars, although slender, were yet heavier and larger than any poet ever contemplated putting into the hands of a heroine."

There are some amusing legendary stories; and accounts of the universal belief in the "subterraneous people." "The idea the Norwegians entertain of this supernatural race will best appear from the stories that have been related to me. These I heard not in Østerdalen, but during my residence near Drammen, which has been mentioned already. The following was related to me by the housekeeper, as a fact that happened to her uncle when he was a boy. This boy was destined for a soldier; and being one day in the fields with his father, shortly before leaving home, he happened to drop a knife upon the ground, which, notwithstanding the most diligent search, he was unable to find. A little while after this he went, abroad, and after being absent fifteen years, returned to Norway. Travelling homewards one evening, when he was about twenty-five Norwegian miles from his father's house, he became extremely weary; and feeling at length exhausted with fatigue, he walked into a cottage that stood not far from the path,—which was, at that place, a forest-path,—within which there was no one but a very old woman alone. After sitting for a little while, he observed a knife lying upon a table, precisely similar to that which he had lost fifteen years back. He mentioned to the woman the circumstance of his having lost a knife at that time; and said, "If this cottage were not so far from my own home, I should have believed this to be my own

knife, it is so like it." "It may well be like it," she replied, "for it is the very same; when you dropped it, it cut my daughter's leg, who was at that time running on the ground in the shape of a mole; and, therefore, I resolved you should not get it back, but immediately turned it into a worm, which my daughter brought away." It was then, said the housekeeper, that her uncle first discovered that he was in the company of one of the subterranean people, who, upon this occasion, had assumed the human form. After sitting a short time longer, the soldier proposed to pursue his journey; but the little woman or witch insisted upon his staying till the morrow, assuring him he should lose no time in his journey by the delay; for if he would but promise that she should have the red cow, with the fine bells at its collar, she would undertake that he should be transported home without stirring a step. To this he answered, that having been fifteen years absent, he did not know whether they had any cows at home. She told him there were seven. He said he could not make any promise, for if there were cows, the cows were not his; he agreed, however, to stay all night. Next morning, while he and the old woman were at breakfast, a bell was heard tinkling. "O!" said he, starting up, "that bell reminds me of the days of my childhood; it is the very sound of the red cow's bell you spoke of yesterday." "Well may it," said she, "for I ordered the cow here this morning." A ter breakfast the soldier took leave; and on stepping out of the cottage-door, he found himself close to his father's garden.

"They are reputed not to have the power of transforming one animal into another, but only of diminishing the size of animals, so that they may the easier carry them under the earth. I shall add but one other short tradition, not only generally believed, but which has given rise to a common Norwegian proverb, 'Remember the Bishop of Drontheim's cattle,'—used as an injunction to keep a sharp look-out upon your property. The following is the origin of the proverb:—one summer, many summers ago, the Bishop of Drontheim sent his cattle up into the mountains to graze. They were the finest cattle in all Norway; and when the bishop sent them, he gave strict orders to those who had charge of them, upon no account to lose sight of them, as many of the subterranean people inhabited the bowels of the Rorras Mountains. The injunction, never to lose sight of them, had particular reference to the belief, that so long as a human eye is upon an animal, the subterranean people have no power over it. The bishop's cattle were accordingly driven to the mountains; and one day, when the herds were grazing, and the herdsmen were seated upon different spots, with their eyes fixed upon the cattle, a Norwegian elk, of most extraordinary size, was seen upon the highest part of the mountains. The eyes of the three herdsmen were withdrawn from the cattle, and were fixed, for a moment, upon the elk; and when they again looked to the valley, the cattle were no more to be seen in their natural stature, but reduced to the diminutive size of small mice. The bishop's three hundred cattle were running down the mountain-side, and before the herdsmen could reach them, they were all seen to enter a crack in the earth and disappear; and so the Bishop of Drontheim lost his cattle."

There is also a large assortment of demons: one of these will be enough.

"Each river has not its distinct demon, one

being supposed to preside over them all; and, like the mountain demon, he is invisible, excepting only his hand,—so at least says a tradition current on the shores of the Miosen lake; a tradition that has been the means of saving some raisins and flour to the dwellers upon the lakes. A fisherman residing on the lake Miosen wished to present a Christmas cake to the water-sprite, and went down to the lake with it in his hand; but when he found the water frozen over, he was unwilling to lay his cake upon the ice, because that would give the demon the trouble of breaking it. He therefore returned for a pickaxe, and hammered with all his might to break the ice; but he succeeded in making only a very small hole, quite insufficient to allow the cake to pass through. He laid the cake down upon the ice in despair, uncertain what to do, when a very small hand, as white as the snow on the hills, was thrust up from under the ice, and the cake instantly becoming of a size suited to the hole, the hand pulled it down. And now, to save trouble to the demon in altering the size of the cake, the offerings of the water-demon are always made of a size suited to the smallest hole that can be made in the ice. This tradition has also furnished a compliment to the ladies, of whom it is not unusual to say, 'She has a hand like the water-sprite.'

The narrative of the inland journey is very amusing; and altogether this little volume is well worthy of its place in the excellent collection to which it belongs.

WAVERLEY NOVELS (II).

Other Notes on Scott's Notes.

WHEN we last week spoke of our telescope and our hurried view of the northern hemisphere, we might have claimed more merit than we actually did claim for the glass, though we have also to notice a want of distinctness into which our haste led us,—namely, our omission to notice that Mr. R—d's dream was a note on the *Antiquary*, and not on *Waverley*, which, however, would appear to most of our readers from the mention of Mrs. Grizel Oldbuck. As for the telescope affair, it may be affirmed that ours is preferable to that which discovered the Encke Comet, since we could discern not what was in existence, but what was yet to come,—just as if an astronomer could anticipate that other ominous comet, him, her, or it, of the 1832, which is foretold to come into operation when the present lease of the earth expires.

Our remaining extracts conclude the subject of Charles Edward, of whose interesting character our last concluded with a striking sketch.

"The following account of the skirmish at Clifton is extracted from the manuscript Memoirs of Evan Macpherson of Cluny, chief of the clan Macpherson, who had the merit of supporting the principal brunt of that spirited affair. The memoirs appear to have been composed about 1755, only ten years after the action had taken place. They were written in France, where that gallant chief resided in exile, which accounts for some Gallicisms that occur in the narrative. 'In the prince's return from Derby back towards Scotland, my Lord George Murray, lieutenant-general, cheerfully charged himself with the command of the rear; a post which, although honourable, was attended with great danger, many difficulties, and no small fatigue: for the prince being apprehensive that his retreat to Scotland might be cut off by Marischall Wade, who lay to the

northward of him with an armie much superior to what his royal highness had, while the Duke of Comberland with his whole cavalerie followed hard in the rear, was obliged to hasten his marches. It was not, therefore, possible for the artillirie to march so fast as the prince's army, in the depth of winter, extremely bad weather, and the worst roads in England; so Lord George Murray was obliged often to continue his marches long after it was dark almost every night, while at the same time he had frequent alarms and disturbances from the Duke of Comberland's advanced parties. Towards the evening of the twentieth December, 1745, the prince entered the town of Penrith, in the province of Comberland. But as Lord George Murray could not bring up the artillirie so fast as he wou'd have wish'd, he was oblig'd to pass the night six miles short of that town, together with the regiment of MacDonel of Glengarrie, which that day happened to have the arrear guard. The prince, in order to refresh his armie, and to give my Lord George and the artillirie time to come up, resolved to sejour the 29th at Penrith; so ordered his little army to appear in the morning under arms, in order to be reviewed, and to know in what manner the numbers stood from his having entered England. It did not at that time amount to 5000 foot in all, with about 400 cavalerie, compos'd of the noblesse who serv'd as volunteers, part of whom form'd a first troop of guards for the prince, under the command of my Lord Elchoe, now Comte de Weems, who, being proscribed, is presently in France. Another part formed a second troop of guards under the command of my Lord Balmirino, who was beheaded at the Tower of London. A third part serv'd under my Lord le Comte de Kilmarnock, who was likewise beheaded at the Tower. A fourth part serv'd under my Lord Pitsligow, who is also proscribed; which cavalerie, though very few in numbers, being all noblesse, were very brave, and of infinite advantage to the foot, not only in the day of battle, but in serving as advanced guards on the several marches, and in patrolling during the night on the different roads which led towards the towns where the army happened to quarter. While this small army was out in a body on the 29th December, upon a rising ground to the northward of Penrith, passing review, Mons. de Cluny, with his tribe, was ordered to the Bridge of Clifton, about a mile to southward of Penrith, after having pass'd in review before Mons. Pattullo, who was charged with the inspection of the troops, and was likewise quarter-master-general of the army, and is now in France. They remained under arms at the bridge, waiting the arrival of my Lord George Murray with the artillirie, whom Mons. de Cluny had orders to cover in passing the bridge. They arrived about sunsett, closely pursued by the Duke of Comberland with the whole body of his cavalerie, reckoned upwards of 3000 strong; about a thousand of whom, as near as might be computed, dismounted, in order to cut off the passage of the artillirie towards the bridge, while the duke and the others remained on horseback in order to attack the rear. My Lord George Murray advanced, and although he found Mons. de Cluny and his tribe in good spirits under arms, yet the circumstance appear'd extremely delicate. The numbers were vastly unequal, and the attack seem'd very dangerous; so my Lord George declin'd giving orders to such time as he ask'd Mons. de Cluny's opinion. 'I will attack them with all my heart,' says Mons. de Cluny, 'if you order me.' 'I do order it, then,' answered

my Lord George; and immediately went on himself along with Mons. de Cluny, and fought sword in hand on foot, at the head of the single tribe of Macphersons. They in a moment made their way through a strong hedge of thorns, under the cover whereof the cavalerie had taken their station, in the struggle of passing which hedge my Lord George Murray, being dress'd *en montagnard*, as all the army were, lost his bonnet and wig; so continued to fight head-headed during the action. They at first made a brisk discharge of their fire-arms on the enemy, then attacked them with their sabres, and made a great slaughter a considerable time, which obliged Comberland and his cavalerie to fly with precipitation and in great confusion; in so much, that if the prince had been provided in a sufficient number of cavalerie to have taken advantage of the disorder, it is beyond question that the Duke of Comberland and the bulk of his cavalerie had been taken prisoners. By this time it was so dark that it was not possible to view or number the slain, who filled all the ditches which happened to be on the ground where they stood. But it was computed that, besides those who went off wounded, upwards of a hundred at least were left on the spot, among whom was Colonel Honeywood, who commanded the dismounted cavalerie, whose sabre, of considerable value, Mons. de Cluny brought off and still preserves; and his tribe lykeways brought off many arms;—the colonel was afterwards taken up, and, his wounds being dress'd, with great difficulty recovered. Mons. de Cluny lost only in the action twelve men, of whom some having been only wounded, fell afterwards into the hands of the enemy, and were sent as slaves to America, whence several of them returned, and one of them is now in France, a sergeant in the regiment of Royal Scots. How soon the accounts of the enemies' approach had reached the prince, his royal highness had immediately ordered *mi Lord le Comte de Nairne*, brigadier, who, being proscribed, is now in France, with the three batallions of the Duke of Athol, the batallion of the Duke of Perth, and some other troops under his command, in order to support Cluny, and to bring off the artillirie. But the action was intirely over before the Comte de Nairne, with his command, could reach nigh to the place. They therefore return'd all to Penrith, and the artillirie marched up in good order. Nor did the Duke of Comberland ever afterwards dare to come within a day's march of the prince and his army during the course of all that retreat, which was conducted with great prudence and safety when in some manner surrounded by enemies."

We hope that our next telescopic vision will exhibit the little interesting satellite (or preface) which appears to precede the larger body; all that we could see of it enables us to state that it is extremely curious.

Thompson's Visit to Guatemala.

[Second notice.]

IN our former paper* on the subject of this pleasant volume, we were obliged abruptly to quit our traveller as he entered Sanzonate, the capital of Guatemala, that new republican confederation of about two millions of souls. Having established himself at head-quarters, one of Mr. Thompson's first expeditions was to a village at no great distance, called Amatitán, where a festival was held, and where, of course, he saw a good deal of the manners of the country.

* No. 632.

"As we approached (he says) the village of Amatitán, the country became more and more interesting. From the summit of a lofty eminence, which our animals had gained with laborious exertion, the prospects which opened before us were enchanting and terrific, like the charms of some beautiful female maniac. On our right were the mountains rising abruptly from the deep embedded valleys at their base: here there were copses hanging over craggy ravines, whose abysses appeared bottomless, as hid from our inquiring gaze: and there, plots of ground delicately cultivated, and smiling with the harvest. On the left, I was still more struck with the appearances which the prospect presented to our observation. It was as if, in the midst of her happiest efforts, Nature had fitfully thrown up her task, prodigally wasteful of materials so choice and abundant. Amatitán, the village to which we were going, was situated amidst forests of trees of the most exhilarating verdure. Its red-tiled houses, awakening the ideas of peaceful domesticity and social comfort, heightened the refreshing effect of the scene. Above the whole, a lofty woody mountain flung its partial shade over the fair face of the lake which reposed at its feet. The descent of the wood seemed difficult, and would have appeared impossible, but from the reflection that the journey down it was practicable, because it had often been made. As we descended, we came closer and closer to the object we were pursuing, and, different from most other objects of human pursuit, we found, that, when attained, the more interesting it proved."

The Guatemalan women, we are also assured by the author, are far superior to those of Mexico in beauty: indeed, he betrays, on some occasions, that either their charms or the climate warmed him exceedingly. Among the favourite amusements, cock-fighting is described; and the *finale* of one of these combats is thus characteristically given:—

"The spectacle was scarcely concluded before 'the rainy season began.' During the whole of my journey I had scarcely experienced one drop of wet; and now the rain poured down in such torrents, that I could hardly cross the way without being nearly drenched. There was no carriage or conveyance in the place, and hardly an umbrella, which was a great oversight, as the inhabitants ought to have learnt, without any almanack to tell them, to 'expect much rain about this time.' Indeed, the regularity and precision with which these showers fall, when they once begin for the season, are so great, that by the assistance of a tolerable watch and a good horse, you may always escape them. The present tornado, unexpected as it was, seemed very little to disarrange or inconvenience the party assembled: some walked quietly through it, whilst others laughed and chatted in the passage and doorway of the house, as if prudently, though inconsiderately, waiting for its abatement. The inanimate part of creation was differently affected: the parched ground bubbled and sputtered like a drunken toper; the lanky banana crouched down and giggled like an invalid in a shower-bath; and the red tiles were deserting their ranks one by one, like bad soldiers, leaving the way open to the enemy. Whilst the squall was at its height, I saw two horsemen come dashing up the street at full speed: they stooped at the door of the cock-pit: they were each covered with a large mantle, and, without alighting, had caught up in their arms a damsel a-piece, who adjusted themselves with wonderful activity on the pommels of the saddles. It

was still raining profusely, but the mantles were thrown round the young ladies with such skill, and so completely enveloped them with their gallant knights, who darted off again at a gallop, that I concluded they must have reached their homes in an instant, and probably without much inconvenience. The gentlemen when they had set down, returned to take up in the same manner, till the whole of the party was thus disposed of, or had found other means of reaching their respective abodes. There was something both romantic and classical in the sight. Every body has heard of the knights of old carrying off their innamoratas, and of the Romans stealing away their Sabine wives; but few can have an idea of the grace and facility with which the operation may be performed, who has not witnessed the above specimen of Guatemalan horsemanship."

A future play-house scene will further illustrate the history of diversions and climate.

"The play was something about the 'Glory of Independence,' and abounded with allusions which an English auditory would term 'clap-traps.' The acting was, however, equal to any I had seen at Mexico; and the audience altogether appeared to evince as much indifference to the pieces represented as the best-bred company in any European theatre could affect to do. I took suckets, as Johnson has it, with the young ladies; and was rather pleased than otherwise with the performance. We had also some glasses of champagne occasionally handed round to us, which excited, as I thought, the envy of some gentlemen in the pit, who had been smoking incessantly, and might consequently be rather thirsty. There was a scene, not badly drawn, representing the temple of the sun. One of the actors was describing the indestructible glory of Anahuac, and had just said that its brilliance should never be dimmed, when a tremendous shower, accompanied with thunder and lightning, took place. The rain dashed down in torrents on the crazy theatre, and spouted in volumes through the crevices of the broken roof. The audience were not to be affected by words, but, acknowledging that facts were stubborn things, mustered themselves indiscriminately in patches in the pit, or jumped into the boxes to escape the effects of the tornado. There is little encouragement given to plays at Guatemala; probably not more than was found in England previously to the time of Elizabeth."

Having returned to the capital, we find many notices worthy of extract; but our present paper is necessarily so circumscribed, that it must only be considered as keeping the subject of this interesting volume alive for future reference.

Histoire de l'Université. Par E. Dubarle.

WE cannot refrain from bringing these attractive annals again under the notice of our readers; and resume our selections by putting it to the clerical and medical throng of university aspirants whether the youthful Latimer of our days would be willing to submit to the drudgery of sixteen years of theological studies before he could contend for a bachelor's degree, or the stripling Galen to nine years' learned durance before he were allowed to grace his paternal cognomen with an M.D.? Such things were in the fourteenth century, when the classes opened at five in the morning, and the scholar was enjoined to hear lectures sitting upon the floor, not upon stools or elevated seats, which, as the bull of Urban V. sets forth, "are calculated to feed the pride of youth." In this matter, Philip Augustus deserved well

of the city of Paris when he bestowed upon the Hôtel-Dieu "all the straw of our chamber and mansion at Paris, each time that we may quit that city to sleep elsewhere;" for it must be almost superfluous to remark, that the luxury of carpets succeeded to the garnishing of our forefathers' floors with rushes or straw.

It was in the same age that the devotion of Clement VI. to the frailer sex brought down upon a sect of wretched enthusiasts the exterminating thunders of the church. "At a time when the foundation of numerous colleges," says our author, "was enhancing the splendour of the University of Paris, the emperor Charles IV., who had been educated there, raised up a foreign rival of its glories in the year 1348, when he founded the University of Prague, in his hereditary dominions of Bohemia. The object of this institution was to dispel the darkness which prevailed throughout that portion of the empire, and had given rise to a thousand religious systems and heresies, which the unenlightened multitude were eager to embrace, and for which no antidote had been devised but the fire-brand and the sword. A sect, which had sprung up and sunk into abeyance in the twelfth century, was revived by the misfortunes of the times, and at that period set Germany in an uproar; this was the sect of the Flagellants, amongst whom were a vast number of females: these deluded beings conceived they could appease the Divine wrath by offering corporeal sufferings in expiation of their offences, and spread themselves through the towns and villages, armed with whips and other instruments of torture, with which they lacerated themselves in a piteous manner. But their superstitious practices were aggravated by their intolerance, and led them to the commission of frightful excesses. The University (of Paris) had condemned them in 1349: Philip forbade them to enter France, under pain of death; and the thunders of the church were not slow in overtaking them. So austere a sect as this could not be tolerated by a pontiff whose gallant manners were the subject of public scandal. 'When he was an archbishop,' says an old historian, 'he was perfectly at ease among women; and when a pope, took no pains to conceal or restrain his weakness. Ladies of rank frequented his chamber as assiduously as prelates; amongst others was a certain Countess de Turenne, on whom he conferred a multitude of favours; and when he was sick, he was tended by females.' This same Clement could not do otherwise than erect the battery of a bull against the Flagellants; and they speedily made their exit."

The University of Paris was accustomed to use a most effectual means of upholding its authority and maintaining its political influence; for on every occasion where it found itself likely to lose the support of the government, whether that occasion were an equitable or an arbitrary exercise of its power, it either threatened, or actually proceeded, to close its courses. Nor was it ashamed openly to proclaim this alternative as an essential principle of its policy. It possessed in a supreme degree the *vis animi* peculiar to corporate bodies; and publicly declared in 1281, "that it would shut its halls whenever the interest of even one solitary member of its body should require it; telling Philip the Bold, at the same time, 'It is the force of your prayers, sire, and our respect for you, which will induce us to order the masters to resume their courses; though it is, nevertheless, under a firm reliance that you will preserve our privileges,'" &c. It applied the same irresistible argument in its contest

with the French church, at the close of the thirteenth century, when it insisted upon a more equal distribution of ecclesiastical benefices. "This distribution had been intrusted to prelates named by the king, and it would appear that justice was not at all times the dictator of their choice. 'They gave exclusive preference,' says Barbazan, 'to their relatives and friends, who were raised to canonries before they knew how to read; nor could any thing be obtained from them, excepting by members of their own families, by persons who could afford to purchase their favours, or by dint of consummate hypocrisy.' The University, being heartily sick of the contest, closed the whole of its courses, and did not re-open them until it had carried its point." A similar expedient proved similarly efficacious on the following remarkable occasion in the year 1408. "The provost of Paris, le sire de Tignonville, had caused two students, who had been guilty of the greatest atrocities, to be arrested, and offered to deliver them over to the judicial power of the University; but that body disclaimed all connexion with two such miscreants, and they were consequently condemned and hung. The Duke of Burgundy, who then reigned supreme, was a secret enemy of the sire de Tignonville, and could not forgive the active inquiries he had set on foot into the Duke of Orleans' assassination, of which those inquiries had compelled him to avow himself the author. Under these circumstances, the Burgundian raised up against him the students of the Norman nation, who were his devoted partisans; for, imitating the example set him by Duke Philip, his father, John-sans-peur had induced a party in the University to espouse his cause. This party, therefore, set about exasperating the minds of their brethren, and impelled them to protest against the violation of their privileges. An official interregnum of all lectures and studies was the consequence; and as the government appeared to sanction the provost's conduct, the University in a body sought an audience of the king, and told him, that, as justice was denied them, and their franchises were invaded, the king's daughter, to whose honour such insults had been offered, would depart like a wandering lamb, and seek an asylum elsewhere. The rector added, in order to shew she was neither ungrateful, nor unmindful of the numerous benefits which the king had conferred upon her, that she had now come to bid him farewell. 'You shall not depart,' answered Charles; 'we will not allow our well-beloved daughter, whom our ancestors have fostered so long and so paternally beneath the shade of the lily, to transfer her affection to any other parent; so far are we from desiring to retrench your privileges, that we are disposed, on the contrary, to extend them; and, as regards the business now in hand, you shall receive that satisfaction which children have a right to expect from their father.' In truth, exemplary atonement was made to the University. A decree of the council declared that the provost had acted with precipitancy and imprudence, ordered him to cut down the bodies from the gallows with his own hand, to kiss the mouth of each of them, to pay the costs of the train which was to be headed by the executioner, clothed in a surplice, and to bring up the procession with all his household; he was afterwards dismissed; whilst the bodies of the two robbers were interred in the convent of the Mathurins, and honoured with a monument, on which they were represented swinging from a gibbet, with an inscription, recording the circumstances of the occurrence, subjoined."

Contemporary writers tell us, that no event created so much uneasiness in Cromwell's mind as the publication of Allen's biting vindication of tyrannicide; and well may the soul of the canting regicide have quailed within him, when his countrymen were bidden to open the page of that holy book, "besoiled by the dung of the usurper's mouth-honour," and they would read, "as thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women." But Allen's doctrine was not then broached for the first time; and we proceed to shew, that a learned scion of the Parisian University had maintained, nearly three hundred years before, that, in certain cases, *killing was not murder*.

From the unhappy commencement of the king's (Charles VI.) illness, France fell into a state of frightful anarchy, and the sceptre became a bone of contention to the violence of political factions, who, in the absence of a competent owner to wield it, snatched it from time to time out of each other's hands. The Duke of Orleans, the king's only brother, had just fallen by the daggers of assassins, whom the Duke of Burgundy himself had employed; and yet, so omnipotent was his influence at this period, that he did not hesitate to avow himself their abettor. Had not the page of history minutely recorded the circumstance, and the very terms made use of, it would have been difficult to have esteemed as otherwise than apocryphal, the speech delivered by his apologist on the 8th of March, 1408, before a large assembly, at which the dauphin presided in the king's absence, and in the presence of earls, barons, knights, the rector of the University, and a host of doctors and citizens. The orator was a cordelier, one Master John Petit, a doctor of the University, whose accessibility to golden persuasions induced him to enter upon a justification of this foul deed: 'Now,' said he, 'his grace the Duke of Burgundy, aware that my means were scant, hath made me partake every year of a good and great pension, whereby I might frequent the schools; from the which pension I have drawn a great part of my expediture, and shall hereafter find it similarly available, if such shall continue to be his grace's pleasure.' After this exordium, worthy of the 'cunning livery of hell,' he advanced twelve reasons, in honour of the twelve apostles, shewing how allowable and even glorious it was to slay a tyrant, and calling upon the king to recompense the Duke of Burgundy in the same way that God recompensed 'Monseigneur St. Michael, the archangel, for having slain the devil: and it is,' continued he, 'both rightful, reasonable, and equitable, that every tyrant should perish by open force or secret blow—the proper death of disloyal tyrants: and it is not only lawful, but also honourable and meritorious in every subject, and still more so in his majesty's relatives, to kill, or cause to be killed, a disloyal tyrant and traitor; ay,' added he, 'it is a courageous thing, and a religious duty, and a sacrifice beyond all others pleasing to the Lord!' The University itself, which sided at that time with the Burgundian party, did not raise its voice against this horrible doctrine, though it had the good taste to renounce the part it had taken, at the Council of Constance, six years afterwards. "The Duke of Burgundy himself, who was an object of terror to every soul breathing, came out of the ordeal with flying colours; and the king presented him with letters patent, in which he declared that he held him in singular esteem."

But there is a revolution in the affairs of the prince as well as the peasant; and scarce eight

years more had rolled over his head, when the omnipotent John of Burgundy found it advisable to turn his back upon Paris as a fugitive, and the multitude "whose bleared sights were lately spectacted to see him," were ready to have plunged their knives in the throats of his adherents. On the 16th of September, 1416, the parliament, yielding to the representations of the University, issued a decree, "prohibiting any one from putting another to death, or even from publishing that an individual could lawfully slay another party without the sanction of justice!" The monarch himself ate his late words, and condemned the Duke of Orleans' assassination; the University cried Marantha! over the "killing-no-murder" tenets of John's apologist; the bishop of Paris pronounced sentence upon them before a numerous auditory; the apology itself was burned by the hands of the common executioner; and the body of Master John Petit, who had been called to his last account at Hesdin, was ignominiously disinterred!

We will give the conclusion of this article in an early Number.

SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

First Steps to Astronomy and Geography. With Plates. 12mo. pp. 336. London. Hatchard and Son.

A CLEVER and well-digested book of instruction, in the form of dialogue; the plates neat, and the illustrations plain and clear.

The Art of Latin Poetry. 8vo. pp. 302. Cambridge, W. P. Grant; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A VERY agreeable and useful manual, founded on the well-known work of Jani, by a member of the University of Cambridge. Written in English, it is far more likely to inform and benefit the student than any production in modern Latin; and it has besides the merit of greatly improving the original, both by omissions and additions. Altogether it is a volume of pleasant instruction, which we can cordially recommend.

The Magic Fountain, with other Poems. By Robert Story. 12mo. pp. 186. London, W. Crofts.

LOCAL and personal, or rather inoffensively egotistical, there is nothing in these effusions to have recommended them to publication for general readers.

A Walk on the Coast of Dorsetshire, from Lyme to Lulworth. By T. H. Williams, of Exeter. W. C. Pollard, Exeter. 1828.

A PLEASANT little descriptive volume, illustrated by nine etchings, chiefly outlines. Mr. Williams announces his intention of continuing his Walk to the extremity of the county; and promises a particular account, accompanied by plates, of the coal money,—a species of counters, bearing the marks of the lathe, formed from the mineral of the district, and used, in remote ages, either by the Druids in their superstitious rites, or by the natives in their commercial intercourse,—which has lately been discovered on the cliffs of Kimmeridge, beyond Lulworth.

The British Preserve. Drawn and etched by S. Howitt. T. Griffith.

WE noticed with the commendation which they deserved several of the early Numbers of this pleasing work, which is now completed, and published as a whole. It contains between forty and fifty etchings of quadrupeds and birds, more particularly of such as are the

objects of the sportsman; and it is accompanied by descriptions, illustrative of their habits, manners, &c. The plates are exceedingly well executed, exhibiting, with great accuracy, not only the forms and character of the various subjects, but the scenes to which they respectively love to resort. The descriptions, though concise, are satisfactory; and are written in a very simple, unaffected manner. It is a book that must be amusing to all readers; and will be especially interesting to the younger classes of the community.

Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages conspicuous in English History. Engraved under the direction of Charles John Smith; accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs by John Gough Nichols. Parts IX. and X. J. B. Nichols and Son.

CONTAINING together 109 autographs, and as many notices; the latter comprehending (as in the preceding portions of the work) a body of information of the most curious, entertaining, and instructive character.

Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour; after the Drawings, and with the Descriptions, of Dr. Meyrick. By Joseph Skelton, F.S.A. Part XVII.

THE plates and the descriptions in the present Part of this interesting publication are of— "the Target of Francis I., A.D. 1526;" "Italian Buckler and Antelaxes;" "Bills and a Gisarme;" "Tartar Arms;" and "Armour of a Knight, A.D. 1360." In the continuation of the preface, Dr. Meyrick states several circumstances which had rendered the plates in his "Critical Inquiry" unavoidably imperfect and unsatisfactory.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

APRIL 28th.—The subject of this evening's illustration was the manufacture of paper. The Secretary began by stating that the leaves of trees were probably the first vegetable substances used for writing on: the leaves of the Cumean sibil, and the oracular leaves of the oaks of Dodona, were of this description. In India, and other tropical oriental countries, the leaves of various kinds of palm are even still employed for this purpose; specimens of which were exhibited. Another vegetable substance used in the state in which nature offers it, is the bark of trees; *liber*, as the Romans called it, whence our English word *library*. Specimens of birch bark, adapted to this purpose, were shewn. The bark of the beech was employed by the Teutonic nations: in the language of these people the beech was called *bock*, whence we derive our word *book*.

The Egyptians, inhabiting a country not adapted to the growth of trees, appear never to have used bark for writing on. An aquatic plant, abounding in the marshes of Lower Egypt, and known to the Greeks under the name βιβλος (biblos), was first remarked for the toughness and pliability of its stem, which caused it to be employed for cables and for matting. It afterwards, under the name πapyρος (papyrus), became celebrated as the material from which the Roman empire for several centuries derived its supply of paper. A description was given, from Pliny and other ancient authors, of the different varieties of paper made from papyrus, also of the method of making it in Egypt, and of re-manufacturing it at Rome. Specimens of the stem of the papyrus from Egypt and from Sicily were

exhibited, and a Greek MS. on a roll of this material.

In the seventh century cotton paper was introduced from the East into Europe, and superseded the use of papyrus. We are indebted for its introduction to the Arabians, who appear to have become first acquainted with it by their conquest of Samarcand, at that time the great centre of communication between China and the other parts of Asia. Paper, therefore, made from vegetable fibre appears to be one of the many ingenious and useful inventions that have arisen in China. The chief material of paper in China is the fibrous bark of the paper mulberry, of which the less civilised tribes of the Indian archipelago, and of the Polynesian islands, prepare a kind of cloth by beating the bark so as to separate its fibres in some degree from each other. Several very curious specimens of this cloth were exhibited. A paper for writing on is prepared in Java from the same bark, and by a modification of the same process; of which an interesting specimen was shewn.

The manufacture of paper in China was then described, and illustrated by a very copious series of specimens, presented to the Society by one of their members, J. Reeves, Esq. of Canton.

In Nipal, and the northern parts of India, paper is made in the same way as in China, but from the fibrous bark of a species of daphne, which, from its acrimony, has the invaluable property of not being attacked by the white ant. Specimens of daphne bark, of paper made from it in Nipal, and of the same paper re-manufactured in England, were exhibited,—as well as of a very remarkable paper made in Cashmeer.

Early in the fourteenth century, the application of linen rags to making paper was discovered. The superiority of this paper over that made of cotton was immediately perceived, and the use of this latter was soon abandoned.

The Secretary then proceeded to a detailed account of the various steps in the manufacture of paper as commonly practised in this country, illustrated by specimens; and concluded by an account of the very ingenious machine invented by M. Fourdrinier, and perfected by other artists, by means of which paper may be made of almost any length, and with a rapidity hitherto unknown.

The specimens exhibited, besides those belonging to the Society, were furnished by the East India Company, the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Donkin, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Anderson, curator of the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, and Mr. Solly.

In the account which we gave the week before last of the lecture on glass delivered at the Society of Arts, the name Hodges has been printed by mistake, instead of Hedges. We also omitted to notice some very curious specimens of glass corroded or decomposed by long exposure to the air, being part of a window in the church of St. Neot's in Cornwall, more than 300 years old. These specimens were furnished by Mr. Hedgeland, under whose direction the whole of the windows of that church have been restored.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

ON Monday evening another conversazione was held in the hall of the College—Dr. Maton in the chair. The first paper, read by Dr. Macmichael, was entitled, "observations on the pestilential character of the plain of Ephesus." The author of this paper, Dr. George Hall, one of the Radcliffe travelling Fellows

from the University of Oxford, gave a very interesting account of a journey he had made from Smyrna, to visit the ruins of ancient Ephesus. He described the marshy plain, which is watered by the Cayster, still, as in the days of Virgil, the favourite resort of the sea-bird and water-fowl. It is surrounded on all sides by ridges of lofty hills, except to the N.E., where a narrow interval gives passage to the Cayster: there is no ventilation, and the sea breezes are shut out by the ridges of neighbouring mountains. In the summer, the sun acting upon the waters of an almost stagnant river and its marshy shores, the air becomes charged with pestilential vapours, and the inhabitants suffer from the most virulent *miasma*. Dr. Hall on his return to Smyrna did not feel the effects of his excursion for four or five days: then, indeed, the symptoms of a most alarming fever came on, from which he had the narrowest escape. The chief feature of the disorder was the affection of the head, requiring repeated bleeding, and the use of large doses of calomel: towards its close it assumed a remitting type, and was then treated with quinine.

The second paper was a very learned dissertation by Dr. Badham, Professor of Medicine at the University of Glasgow. In this he attempted to prove, that the *loimos*, or plague, of Athens was not at all like the formidable disease to which the name of plague is now given; but rather resembled the fever of the Mediterranean, or typhoid yellow fever of Gibraltar and Cadiz. The paper was full of classical allusion, and shewed that the author was quite master of the lore of antiquity, the possession of which has always been the ornament of the professors of the science of medicine.

On the upper table were placed different preparations of vegetable substances, such as morphine, &c., which have been lately introduced by the French chemists. The assembly was numerously attended.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

SINCE our last notice under this head, two meetings have been held. At the former, Lord Stanley, M.P., the president, was in the chair. The paper read was entitled, "on the origin of buds in the vegetable structure," by the Rev. Patrick Keith, F.L.S. At the last meeting, A.B. Lambert, Esq. vice president, was in the chair; and the continuation of a "descriptive catalogue of Sicilian plants," by John Hogg, Esq. M.A. F.L.S. was read.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

THE tenth (we believe) anniversary meeting of this Society was celebrated at the Thatched House Tavern, on Saturday last—the Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, president of the Society, in the chair, supported by Count De Moltke, the Danish ambassador; Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan ambassador; Mr. Barbour, the American minister, and Baron Cetto, the Bavarian minister; Mr. Rocafuerte, the Mexican minister; the Spanish Consul-General; the American Vice-Consul; Col. Sir John Scott Lillie, Bart.; the Secretary of the Asiatic Society; Messrs. J. Capel, M.P., and W. A. Mackinnon; Drs. Price, Sigmond, Ainslie, and Gordon; and about sixty other gentlemen, friends to the Institution.

The noble President, from the chair, very ably advocated the cause of the Society in two or three speeches during the evening, as did also the American minister and several other gentlemen. On the table were placed a great variety of very pleasing exotics, obtained, by

favour, from the King's gardens at Kew. A beautiful palm overhung the president's chair.

After several appropriate toasts were drank, Mr. Frost offered some remarks upon the plants on the table; soon after the delivery of which the President left the chair, followed by the foreign ministers.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this body took place on Wednesday; Baring Wall, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Vigors read a very satisfactory report on the Society's proceedings during the past year. This report stated that the Society had obtained a charter; that thirty-three acres of beautiful ground, together with a farm, in the vicinity of Kingston, had been disposed of by the corporation of that town to the Society, upon very advantageous terms; seven acres and a half of the whole number having been bought by the Society for 1000*l.*, the remainder let for twenty-one years, with a right of renewal. The establishment at Kingston had been obtained in order that the beasts and birds belonging to the Society might breed in peace and safety. From the report it also appeared that the Society's finances were in a very prosperous state, and that 112,000 persons had visited the Gardens in the Regent's Park during the year. The report was ordered to be printed, together with the charter, and a copy of each given to the members.

After some good-humoured discussion about the death of a lion, bear, &c., the following persons were chosen to fill up the vacancies in the council; the other officers stand as heretofore.

W. J. Broderip, Esq. vice H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, vice Viscount Gage; J. W. Hull, Esq. vice Dr. Goodenough; R. H. Jenkinson, Esq. vice Dr. Raffles; Marquess of Lothian, vice Sir R. H. Vyvyan, Bart.

DUTCH VOYAGE IN THE SOUTH SEA.

Frankfort, April 24.

THE relations of our countryman Dr. Henry Macklot, who is gone to the Dutch colonies as naturalist, have lately received letters from him, the last of which is dated Amboyna, Sept. 18, 1828. He passed the summer in a voyage to New Guinea, and along the coast of that inhospitable country. The expedition left Amboyna on the 22d of April, proceeded first to the Island of Banda, from thence set sail for New Guinea, and after a tedious voyage cast anchor on the 21st of May at the mouth of the river Dourga, on the south-west coast. Here they had a skirmish with the natives, in which two officers were mortally wounded, and several of the savages killed. They then steered along the coast northwards, and after encountering many hardships and accidents, entered a bay, which they named Triton's bay, after one of the ships—situated in 3° 33' 30" south latitude, and 134° 5' longitude. Arrangements were here made for forming a colony, and building a fort for its protection. The 24th of September, being the birthday of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, was fixed for the taking possession of the land, in the name of this sovereign. Dr. Macklot describes it as a mountainous and extremely fine country. The crew suffered much from disease.

On the 30th of August they again set sail, and on the 6th of September reached Amboyna. From hence Dr. Macklot intends to proceed to Timor, where he will pass several months in the service of the government, and calculates

to return to Java in a couple of years. He is at present much engaged in arranging his collections and observations, which will be published hereafter.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR MAY.

THE bright constellations that ornament the wintry sky are rapidly gliding into the effulgence of the solar beams, while those which indicate the progress of the vernal and the advance of the summer seasons are gaining on the celestial canopy. Shortly after the decline of the orb of day, Orion may be feebly seen, bowing his gigantic form towards the ruddy west; the Bull bathing his forehead in the lingering rays of parting light; Castor and Pollux, with the planet Saturn, reclining on the glowing tinge which marks the boundary of twilight; farther removed from "the golden lightning of the sunken sun," the Lion shines with splendour, dividing the empire of the mid-heaven with the Virgin and Boötes; in the south-east the Scorpion ascends—the dreaded sign of the votaries of astrology as the omen of every direful calamity. But, beneficent or baleful, these starry symbols of the incessant revolutions of the rolling world are associated in the mind of the student of nature with delightful recollections—the bright star Regulus, with the odorous train of Flora; Spica Virginis, with the harbingers of the beauty of summer and the bounty of autumn; Lucida Lyra, with the harmony of the groves; and even Antares, the red and inauspicious star of Scorpio, with the daisied meadow, the ripening harvest-field, and dewy eyes.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	H.	M.
☉ New Moon in Aries . . .	2	19	57
☾ First Quarter in Leo . . .	10	7	36
☉ Full Moon in Libra . . .	18	7	48
☾ Last Quarter in Aquarius . . .	25	8	19

The moon will be in conjunction with

	D.	H.	M.
Mercury in Aries . . .	2	8	52
Venus in Aries . . .	2	11	20
Mars in Taurus . . .	5	9	0
Saturn in Cancer . . .	8	14	0
Jupiter in Scorpio . . .	19	9	54

4th day—Mercury in conjunction with Venus. 7th day, 13 hrs. 45 min.—in superior conjunction, passing to the south of the centre of the sun's disc. 20th day, 8 hrs. 15 min.—Venus in superior conjunction, after which this beautiful planet will be hailed as the evening star.

Mars in Taurus is too near the sun for observation. Jupiter, owing to his great southern declination, is not in a favourable position for long-continued observation, the meridian altitude being only 17°: it may easily be distinguished by its brightness and vicinity to the two bright stars in the head and body of the Scorpion, with which it forms an unequal triangle. It rises S.E. by E. at the following times respectively:—

D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
7	9	45	13	9	19	19	8	52	25	8	24

Eclipses of the Satellites.

	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Satellite	2	13	16	39
	9	15	10	40
	18	11	33	19
	25	13	27	35
Second Satellite	3	11	8	23
	10	18	41	49
Third Satellite	21	10	45	6
	28	14	43	16

Saturn will be visible a short time after sunset, and Uranus before sunrise.

SOLAR SPOTS.—The sun's disc has latterly been very copiously covered with spots. 20th ulto. twenty-eight of considerable magnitude were observed, besides several minute ones in the vicinity of the larger. These spots extended from the eastern quite across to the

western edge, and occupied a zone nearly sixty degrees in breadth. The bright mottled appearance, called faculae, was very conspicuous towards the western regions, covering large portions of the sun's surface. 29th April—numerous spots are still traversing the disc, nearly all of which are to the north of the sun's equator. J. T. B.
Dorchester.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, April 30. The President in the chair.—Lord De Dunstanville, David Pollock, Esq., and W. Pole, Esq., were severally introduced, and took their seats for the first time as Fellows. Two curious and exceedingly interesting papers were read: the first was "on the respiration of birds," by Messrs. Allen and Pepps; the second was the report of a chemical examination of Thames water, by Dr. Bostock. Amongst the donations we noticed the cast of a medallion of the head of Leonard Euler, presented by the Rev. John Hewlett, and esteemed a faithful likeness of that celebrated mathematician; the cast was executed at Petersburg in 1783, by Rachette;—Flora Batava by the King of the Netherlands; a number of lithographic plates by Hulmandel; Count de Montivault's Cosmological Essay and Letters; and a very rare copy of Tycho Brahe's Mechanical Principles of his System of Astronomy, presented by Professor Rigaud, of Oxford.

At a late meeting, a paper was read, entitled "astronomical observations made in the observatory at Paramatta;" by Charles L. Rümker, Esq., communicated by the President.—The object of this memoir is the determination of the right ascension of two circum-polar stars of the southern hemisphere, by a direct comparison with the sun, independent of the transit, and of the solar tables. This comparison is made by deducing the superior and inferior culminations of the stars from an uninterrupted series of equal altitude, for the space of a month about the time of the equinox. This gives the difference of right ascension between the sun and stars. Finally, the distance of the sun from the equinoctial point is derived from the observed declination of the sun on those days. In an appendix, the author subjoins a list of the stars of which he ascertained the right ascensions by equal and absolute altitudes.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The readings of the Society have lately consisted of portions of a valuable memoir, "on the use of the ancient Cycles in settling the differences of Chronologists." This memoir is by Dr. Nolan. An outline, embracing the readings of March 4th and 18th, and April 1st and 15th, will be given in our next Number.

The annual meeting of the Society was postponed by adjournment last Thursday, on account of the Drawing-room, till Thursday next at two o'clock, when the Marquess of Lansdowne, vice-president, is expected to take the chair, in the absence of the Bishop of Salisbury, president.

THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND held their ninth sessional meeting on Monday, when Mr. Hay's spirited design for opening the great Egyptian temple of Abensal (see recent *Literary Gazette*) was warmly recommended to encouragement by the chair. Among the donations announced were a variety of antiquities from Sir G. Murray, which had been sent to the Right Hon. Secretary by

Mr. Warrington, the British consul at Tripoli.

MANCHESTER.—At the annual meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of this populous and intelligent town, on the 16th ult. John Dalton, Esq. was elected president; Dr. Holme, Dr. Henry, and Messrs. P. Ewart and G. W. Wood, vice-presidents; Mr. P. Clare and the Rev. J. J. Taylor, secretaries; Mr. B. Haywood, treasurer; Mr. W. R. Wharton, librarian; and Messrs. J. Blackwell, J. Davies, T. Hopkins, L. Buchan, J. C. Dyer, and Dr. E. Carbutt, of the council. What we have seen of the proceedings of this Society induces us to wish it every possible success in the prosecution of its useful plans, inquiries, and undertakings.

FINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

[Sixth and concluding notice.]

The Sculpture Room.

We have already observed, enjoys a great advantage in point of light over any room appropriated to a similar purpose elsewhere. It also exhibits a well-selected variety of works, arranged with much skill and judgment.

Among the busts interesting from the public character of the individuals represented, are No. 852, *A Bust of Lord Eldon*, L. W. Sievier; No. 837, *Marble Bust of Sir Francis Burdett*, J. Ternouth; No. 836, *Bust of the late Lord Bishop of Salisbury*, J. Kendrick; and No. 850, *A Marble Bust of Sir H. Davy, Bart. from an original in terra cotta*, by the Hon. A. S. Damer, J. Mason. The model for this last must have been made some years ago.

No. 848. *Marble Monument to the memory of the late Dr. Kitchiner, executed by order of his Son, W. B. Kitchiner*. J. Kendrick.—As a pleasant writer, as well as a most inoffensive and social man, Dr. Kitchiner will long hold a place in the remembrance and esteem of many. This monument is equally creditable to the affection of the son and the talents of the artist.

No. 830. *The Batter—Statue in Marble*. No. 832. *The Bowler—Statue in Marble*. H. Rossi.—Mr. Rossi has here shewn that the manly game of cricket can furnish studies of form and attitude as worthy of the attention of the young sculptor as many of the antique statues.

No. 834. *Eve*. T. Hughes.—"The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." The sentiment of self-abasement and condemnation is well expressed in the character of this figure; but it strikes us that the exuberance of hair which is generally allowed to the representations of our common mother might have been more advantageously employed in the composition.

No. 846. *Equestrian Statue of the late Duke of York*. R. Lawrence.—Compositions of this kind are so generally alike, that an artist has little opportunity of exercising his invention; but must rest his claims to distinction principally on symmetry and resemblance. In both those points we think that Mr. Lawrence has very fairly succeeded.

No. 847. *The Angel Gabriel—a Sketch*. F. Tatham.—A Michael-Angelo sort of study; the attitude apparently that of fixed attention.

No. 856. *Adam and Eve lamenting over the dead Body of Abel*. J. Kendrick.—Frequently as this subject has been handled, Mr. Kendrick has imparted to it sufficient originality, and peculiar pathos.

No. 861. *A Bas-Relief, in Marble; forming part of a Monument to the memory of the*

late Sir L. T. Worsley Holmes, Bart.: to be erected in Arreton Church, Isle of Wight. J. Haskoll.—If the whole of this monumental tribute should be executed with as much taste and elegance as this portion of it, it will be a very fine work.

No. 858. *The Combat for Patroclus' Body*. C. Smith.—Conceived and designed in the true spirit of the subject. We have seldom seen a model in which muscular action has been more skilfully displayed. We are sorry to say that No. 867, *An Allegorical Idea for a Monument to the memory of the late John Kemble*, by the same artist, is by no means equally successful, either in grouping or in character.

No. 865. *Bacchus, in Marble*. L. W. Sievier.—A tasteful little figure, well suited for a cabinet or mantel ornament.

No. 869. *Monumental Sketch for a National Monument to the late Lord Duncan*. J. Kendrick.—We like not the Roman or the Greek costume, as applied to our military, and still less as applied to our naval heroes; and, but for some superstitious notions, would banish Victories from the tombs of our "mighty dead." No. 876, *Small Sketch of the National Monument erected in St. Paul's to the memory of General R. Ross*, is in better keeping, and is exceedingly spirited. But here is a weeping Britannia, out of place in any case but that of the loss of her honour;—a loss which we trust she will never suffer.

No. 877. *A Group*. P. Mac Dowell.—A very clever performance; but the quotation in the catalogue, which refers to colour, is most inapposite. The character and expression of the gentle pair, however, sufficiently point out their feelings and sentiment.

MR. WEST'S PICTURES.

[Second notice.]

We proceed to give a brief account of a few of Mr. West's principal pictures, both at the gallery in Newman Street, and elsewhere; together with some particulars respecting them, which we are sure will be read at the present moment with considerable interest.

Whatever may be the view taken of this great artist when he is compared with men of "the olden time," and of other countries, no impartial person can deny his title to being the first historical painter of modern days in this country. There may be found individual examples of contemporary art among us that may vie with, or even, in some rare instances, perhaps, excel the works of West; but where are we to look for so striking an assemblage, from a single hand, of pictorial excellence? The *coup d'œil* of the noble performances of his which are now arranged in the gallery in Newman Street, cannot fail of filling every enlightened spectator with admiration; and must give the foreign visitor especially a much more complete idea of the character of the British school of historic art than he could possibly acquire in any miscellaneous collection. It is a congregated whole, in which the same powers shew themselves under a variety of forms; now towering to the highest flights of a vivid imagination, and now stooping to the representation of the familiar scenes of domestic or pastoral life.

It must be the most inveterate prejudice that can contemplate such productions as "The Battle of La Hogue," "The Death of General Wolfe," and others of the same class, without acknowledging their extraordinary merit, not only as regards composition and character (of which they are among the purest and best existing models), but as respects the union of

every essential quality of art. The latter, especially, was painted under circumstances which showed the sound judgment and independent spirit of the artist. When Mr. West commenced his career in this country, it was usual to treat historical subjects of a modern description in what was called the classical style of art; to clothe the figures in Greek or Roman costume; and to introduce as many Fames, Victories, and heathen deities, as the painter could find room for, and afford. All this it was gravely supposed imparted an air of elevation to the work. When Mr. West received the commission to paint "The Death of General Wolfe," he determined not to imitate this tasteless practice. In vain did contemporaries remonstrate; he answered only by requesting that they would suspend their opinions until his picture was finished. When that happy moment arrived, Mr. West assembled his friends, among whom were most of the living artists of eminence, and shewed them his performance. The impression which it made was immediate and conclusive; and Sir Joshua Reynolds in particular (then Mr. Reynolds) complimented Mr. West in the highest terms on the reform which he had introduced, and on the ability with which he had proved how possible it was to compel the fashion of the day to serve every purpose of pictorial representation. A similar interference with Mr. West's intentions was attempted when the commission was given him to paint "Penn's Treaty with the Indians;" and it was suggested to him that the formal and somewhat uncouth habiliments of "the friends" might be dispensed with. On such terms Mr. West declined proceeding; but being then left to pursue his own plan, the result was a lasting monument of his genius and judgment.

If, in the estimation of the classical scholar, there is higher ground on which to raise the superstructure of an artist's reputation, that ground Mr. West has most triumphantly occupied. The grandeur, or, indeed, the sublimity of some of his works of this description, has seldom been excelled in any age or country. Among the earliest of his classical productions was "Agrippina landing at Brundisium with the ashes of Germanicus." This picture originated in a conversation at the table of Archbishop Drummond, when Mr. West was present. The archbishop, probably as a hint to the young artist, mentioned the subject, narrated its details in the language of the historian, and placed its various capabilities in so interesting a point of view, that Mr. West's imagination was captivated, and the next morning he presented a sketch to his grace, who was so delighted with it that he requested Mr. West to execute a finished picture for him. Touching, however, as was the character of silent grief imparted to this work by Mr. West, and magnificent as were the architectural and other parts of the composition, it was outdone by his "Regulus." Never was manly fortitude more admirably and more affectingly portrayed than in this representation of the patriot-hero, returning, not merely to certain death, but to the most excruciating tortures which the vengeance of disappointed hope could invent; and returning amidst the grief, not of kindred, not of friends, but of a whole nation. Salvator Rosa stands deservedly high both in historical and in imaginative art; but how inferior is his Regulus, with the tub, and the spikes, and the hammers, and all its other mean and vulgar accessories, to the noble and dignified conception, and the masterly execution, of Mr. West's picture!

Of Mr. West's powers in the illustration of the drama, who that recollects his "Lear" can for a moment doubt? He here reaches the climax of the great poet's description; and touches the sublime in the character of the maddened monarch, without losing sight of truth in the representation of the fierce elemental warfare which rages around him.—How disgraceful to this country that so transcendent a production was permitted to leave it at a price less than the cost of the frame! Well might a late distinguished amateur (Sir George Beaumont) exclaim, on learning the occurrence, "If Raphael or Michael Angelo could revive, and sit down to paint in England, a prison or a workhouse would be his reward." Let us hope that a better and more patriotic feeling now exists; and that that feeling may be strongly manifested on the occasion which will so soon give it an opportunity of evincing itself.

[To be continued.]

EXHIBITION OF LODGE'S PORTRAITS.

WE were much gratified the other day with a private view of the beautiful gallery of portraits of the most illustrious personages of English history, which is about to be re-opened by Messrs. Harding and Lepard. It is impossible to conceive an exhibition more powerfully interesting to all the dignified and intellectual classes of the community. To the man of rank it is interesting, as illustrative of the numerous and intricate connexions existing among all the noble families in the country; to the man of letters it is interesting, as tending to elucidate, and even to revive his acquisitions of historical knowledge; to the man of taste it is interesting, as presenting an assemblage of characteristic portraits, many of them from the pencils of the most distinguished artists, and diversified by all the varieties of the costume which belonged to the periods at which the originals respectively flourished. The ambitious, the philosophical, the brave, the compassionate, the learned, the witty, the loyal, the patriotic, may all here find appropriate subjects of contemplation; and, with reference to the youthful mind especially, it is not indulging too much in fancy to say, that in this gallery emotions may be excited, which may have an extraordinary influence on the future destinies of those by whom they are experienced.

The collection has been augmented since last year by the accession of various portraits, which can now be spared from the hands of the artists engaged in executing the engravings. Among these new introductions are, the great Marquess of Granby, from the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by his present Majesty, when Prince Regent, to the Earl of Egremont; Lord Rodney, from the picture by Sir Joshua, in the same collection; the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, from a picture by Dahl, which was a great favourite with the late lamented Earl of Liverpool; the Earl of Orford, from a picture by Jarvis, at Houghton; Sir Isaac Newton, from a picture by Kneller, at Petworth; the Hon. Robert Boyle, from a picture at Combe Wood, &c. The catalogue also states, that copies of two of his Majesty's pictures, viz. Lord Nelson and Lord St. Vincent, both by Hoppner, will be added to the exhibition in a few days, the royal sanction to the making of those copies not having been received in time to admit of their being finished for the opening. W. Hilton, R.A., Mr. Derby, and the late Mr. Satchwell, were the artists principally employed in the production of this admirable little gallery. There are two or

three contributions to it also by J. Jackson, R.A. Some inconvenience having been sustained last season in consequence of the crowd of visitors (exceeding five-and-twenty thousand in number), an additional room has been this year thrown open for their accommodation.

It appears that the monthly edition of the work for which these beautiful drawings were undertaken, the publication of which was commenced on the 1st of January last, having been exhausted in three weeks by the influx of two thousand subscribers, the interim has been occupied in the preparation of another set of plates; and that the republication of that monthly and cheap edition will commence on the 1st of May. The 37th Number of the two-monthly edition of the work has just been published, and contains portraits and memoirs of John Manners, Marquess of Granby; Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough; Sir Isaac Newton; George Lord Rodney; and the Hon. Robert Boyle. Both the plates and the biographical notices are worthy of the preceding parts of the work.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Exhibition opens on Monday: it is, we understand, a rich collection, which we can well believe, from the works we have seen in the rooms of artists previous to their being sent.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG,

COME, send around the sparkling bowl—
Like Woman's eye, the wine is bright—
And every free and jovial soul
Shall revel deep in bliss to night.
Though sober mortals strive to catch
A distant ray from Wisdom's shrine,
Can they in learning's pathway match
The graceful chaplet of the vine?
Alas! the wreath the sage bestows,
Droops o'er the wrinkled brow of care;
While ours in sunny fragrance glows,
Fresh from the wine-cup, in our hair.

Bath, Jan. 25.

CECIL.

ON JEALOUSY.

O JEALOUSY! destructive as thou art,
Whence springs thy influence o'er the wither'd heart?
Why is thy power, that lasting source of ills,
Encouraged still, and cherish'd while it kills?
Or art thou from beneath or from above,
From slighted friendship or neglected love?
Or does ambition fan thy fatal flame?
Envy and thou are evermore the same.
With thee a long and dreadful train appears
Of sleepless nights and agonising years.
Look on the young, the loved, the great, the fair,
And others' bliss shall be thine own despair.
What shall elude the swiftness of thy wing,
Or heal the torment of thy serpent-sting?
O Jealousy! thy fierce, envenom'd dart
Makes hell on earth within the human heart:
Thine iron sceptre unresisted reigns;
Transfixing mortals with undying pains:
Mirth, health, and life itself, thou dost destroy—
Where'er thy poison spreads, farewell to joy!

HANNAH GOLDING.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

THIS aged nobleman, so well known to the literary world by his writings and love of letters, and to all tourists who have visited the pastoral beauties and monastic antiquities of the south of Scotland by his possession of Dryburgh Abbey—died a few days ago at Dry-

burgh, in his 87th year, being born on the first of June, 1742. Though Lord Buchan published only a few works (viz. a speech intended to have been spoken at the meeting of the peers of Scotland, &c. 1780;—*Life of Napier, of Merchiston*, 4to., 1788;—and, in conjunction with Dr. Minto, an *Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun* and the poet Thomson, 8vo., 1792), yet his mind was almost continually devoted, through a long series of years, to the pursuits of literature. His correspondence with scholars and men of science, at home and abroad, may be said to have been almost unbounded; and many of the most distinguished individuals of the past and present generation were to be numbered among his friends. In Scotland patronage can rarely afford to take a very munificent form, nor did the circumstances of the Earl of Buchan enable him to become an exception to the general order. But in kind offices, in recommendations, in introductions, in suggestions, and in warmly interesting himself and others within his sphere for the promotion of deserving efforts and youthful or lowly aspirants to fame, he well merited the name of a zealous patron. His latter years were clouded with the infirmities of age. He was the eleventh earl, and brother of the late Thomas Lord Erskine: he is succeeded by H. David, the eldest son of his brother, the witty and accomplished Henry Erskine.

JOHN REEVES.

This gentleman, who for many years occupied so important a rank in the political-literary annals of his times, died a few days since, in Half-Moon Street, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree—obtained a Fellowship at Queen's—took his Master's degree in 1778—and was called to the bar in 1780. His first publication was a law book, in 1779; which led to his *History of the English Law from the Saxons to Henry VII.*, 2 vols. 4to., 1784; and the same extended to Philip and Mary, 4 vols. 8vo., 1787. Political pamphlets, and productions in reviews and other periodicals, flowed from his pen during the agitated period of the French Revolution; and it may be said, that few writers, if any writer, produced more decided effects upon public opinion than Mr. Reeves. In later life his labours partook more of a religious character: witness his collection of the Greek and Hebrew Texts of the Psalms, in 1800; the Book of Common Prayer, with Notes, 1801; and the Holy Bible, in nine or ten vols. 8vo. and 4to., 1802. Mr. Reeves held some valuable official situations, the reward of his talents and of the services he rendered his country in dangerous and critical periods. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society; and an ardent friend and treasurer of that excellent charity, the Literary Fund, from the date of its formation. In his manners, Mr. Reeves (whom we knew well) was kind and agreeable, and his conversation facetious and replete with intelligence. His habits, to the last, were those of extreme neatness, bordering on that precision which is attributed to the sect of bachelors. He lived in great intimacy with such dignitaries of the church and luminaries of the law as were his contemporaries. His library is a very fine one.

MR. KOLLMAN.

We know we shall give pain to many of our readers when we acquaint them with the demise of Mr. A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of his

Majesty's German Chapel, at St. James's Palace, which took place unexpectedly on the evening of Easter Sunday;—for no one could be more esteemed by all who knew him, through the course of a long life, than was this distinguished author. His memory, however, will live in his works, which may be designated as the *Encyclopædia of Musical Science*. Mr. Kollman was the first person who published a treatise on the Rhetoric of Music; but the chief feature of his life was his New System of Musical Harmony.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

PICTURE OF CHINA.—NO. III.

Our extracts, continued, to illustrate the present state of China, need little introduction: the first short passage is new to us.

"On the frontier, the military have been detected in conniving at natives poaching, and destroying the stags, whose horns form a valuable medicine, and is claimed as imperial property."

The following shews that there are great rogues, and an inefficient police, in other cities as well as in London. It is a curious picture of manners.

"Proclamation.—Our chief magistrate in the city of Canton has published the following document, printed in large characters, and pasted against the walls of houses in the streets, as is usual with the Chinese government. 'Wang, by special appointment the principal magistrate of Kwangchow-foo, who has been promoted three steps, and honourably recorded five times, hereby issues an urgent interdiction. The metropolis of this province (Canton) is a place of crowded resort, where persons from the five regions (east, west, north, south, and centre) of the empire dwell promiscuously. Inside the city, and outside in the suburbs, market places are as thick as scales on a fish. It continually occurs that there are found a number of vagabonds acting irregularly and illegally. In the day-time they grope and cut away purses from persons walking in the streets; at night, they bore their way through walls to steal and rob; so that the resident inhabitants scarcely ever sleep on a tranquil pillow. Beside, there are local blackguards, called Tekwan and Lantsae, who saunter idly about the streets, wasting their property, and neglecting their proper business: these at last make gambling their trade, and swindling their profession, on which they depend for raiment and food. There are also hard-hearted soldiers and gnawing lictors, who connect themselves with these people. Some post themselves at ferry landing-places, or station themselves about markets, or rove about the streets, to extort money under various pretences; or, maddened by liquor, act cruelly, disturb and annoy the people in a hundred ways. It is not possible to record all the poisonous and pernicious effects produced by them on the district. Since I came to the present situation, I have repeatedly commanded the inferior magistrates to act faithfully in the seizure of such persons; but the depraved spirit still prevails. The year has now attained its evening, when hurry and perturbation make pilfering easy. I therefore command all civil and military officers under me to exert themselves diligently in the apprehension of vagabonds; and I command both soldiers and people to attend to their respective duties. You, people, have each an occupation: if you keep in your own department, obey the laws, and diligently trade or work, you have plenty of ways to obtain a livelihood. Why willingly become a bandit, and cast yourselves

on the downward stream?—The law's net is very broad; the meshes, though wide, suffer none to escape. Having once violated the law, you will fall into the pit of punishment. There, though you should desire to be a worthy subject of a holy age, you will be unable to effect your wishes. After this proclamation, let every one arouse, repent, and reform; let all aim to renew the skin of their faces, and avoid that repentance which is useless as a man's attempting to bite his own navel. Ye dwellers in market-places, take good heed to your doors, and shut them carefully morning and evening. If vagabonds, as before, swindle, rob, and annoy, seize them, and drag them before a magistrate. If lictors connive and combine, I shall, on the moment of detection, flog them till they die. I am resolved to shew no indulgence. Let every one tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation."

This magistrate tells the people in another place, in a good metaphor, that though he will administer justice strictly, he will not be too unmerciful; in short, that he intends "to hold the laws by the middle."

"Jan. 29th.—Linsafong, for murder, was decapitated, and the following day his head sent in a cage to be suspended where the murder was committed. On the 31st, Chingteen-shing was beheaded for robbery. At these executions it is usual for the military officer at the head of this district, called the Kwang-Chow-Heep, to attend. The person who now holds that office, however, considers executions so common-place, he declines going in person, unless five criminals and upwards are to be put to death."

"Feb. 1st.—This morning, Lamalow, for coasting piracy, was beheaded. This execution makes the number of capital punishments which have taken place during the last twelve months, within a mile of the foreign factories, amount to 202: full two-thirds of them were inflicted by the local authorities, without any previous reference to Peking. The crimes were generally robbery, rape, and murder. The modes of punishment were decapitation, strangulation on a cross, and slowly cutting to pieces. The unhappy culprit is stripped naked, and lashed to a cross; a cut is made across the forehead, and the skin of the face pulled down; then the feet, legs, hands, arms, and head, are successively cut off from the trunk, which is finally stabbed to the heart. This terrible and cruel form of death is called *lingche*, i. e. ignominious and slow,—and is inflicted for crimes against superiors, treason, the murder of parents, &c. The population of this province is perhaps equal to that of Scotland; but how widely different the number of capital punishments, besides those who die in prison annually from cruel usage!"

"Feb. 4th.—Last night, a storm of very loud thunder and heavy rain passed over Canton. Thunder in winter is considered by the Chinese as ominous of some impending calamity. It is a proverb, that thunder in the tenth moon is baneful to sovereign princes."

"Feb. 4th.—To-day is a great holiday throughout the empire. It is called *Yingchun*, i. e. meeting the spring, to-morrow, when the sun enters the fifteenth degree of Aquarius, being considered the commencement of the spring's season. It is a sort of Lord Mayor's day. The chief magistrate of the district goes forth in great pomp, carried on men's shoulders, in an open chair, with gongs beating, music playing, and nymphs and satyrs, seated among artificial rocks and trees, carried in procession. He goes to the general parade ground, on the

east side of Canton, on the following day, being *Luphun*, the first day of spring, in a similar style. There a buffalo, with an agricultural god made of clay, having been paraded through the streets, and pelted by the populace to impel its labours, is placed on the ground in solemn state; then this official priest of spring gives it a few strokes with a whip, and leaves it to the populace, who pelt it with stones till it is broken to pieces; and so the foolish ceremony terminates. The due observance of this ancient usage is supposed to contribute greatly to an abundant year."

"The law of homicide is very unequal in China. A grandfather or grandmother killing a grandchild, a father or mother killing or wilfully murdering their own son or daughter, and a master or mistress killing a domestic slave, are only punished with sixty or seventy blows. Even if they wish to lay the murder falsely on some other person, the punishment is but eighty blows and three years transportation."

MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL FUND.

THE annual concert on the 24th ult., in aid of this Fund for the relief of decayed and aged musicians, was brilliantly attended: Mr. F. Cramer leader of the band, and Sir G. Smart conductor. Strange to say, there were no vamped excuses for indisposition or absence made; and all the performances went off regularly in the order announced by the programme. The female vocalists were Cam-porese, Pisaroni, Malibran Garcia, Blasis, Miss Gradon, Farrar, and H. Cawse, with the bewitching Lancashire chorus-singers, &c. The stars of the other sex, independently of an immense number of auxiliaries and satellites, consisted of Donzelli, Braham, Zuchelli, Phillips, Master Smith, Bellamy, and Taylor. "Though lowly my cot," sung by Phillips, was the only encore of the evening. Lindley's accompaniment to Braham's "Alexis" was in his best taste. Mr. Wright's harp concerto, Arnot's violin concerto, Schmidt's trombone obligato, and Fiebig's kalfisthongen, were the chief instrumental attractions; but so powerfully assisted by the ablest musicians in the metropolis, the cause could not be in better hands; and they proved by their gratuitous aid that their decayed brethren were thought worthy of their sympathy and mutual interest. This feeling will not, we trust, be lost sight of, as the applicants increase, and the Fund is drawn upon by the pressure of their need.

MISS CHAMBERS.—We observe a royally and highly patronised concert on Thursday next, announced for the benefit of this lady, whose unfortunate situation,—having fallen from a state of affluence into that of dependence upon her musical talents,—has excited a generous sympathy in the public mind. We cannot but express our hope that the union of benevolent feeling with the first attractions in our existing circle of vocal and instrumental music, will prove very productive on this occasion. Miss C. herself has long been much admired as a singer in private life.

EISTEDDVOD.—On Wednesday this Welsh national concert is announced, under the direction of that true and honest Cambrian, Mr. Parry. Our readers are aware how much we are enchanted with the ancient style of Pen-nillion singing (in which the bards chant extempore to the varying airs of the harp); and when we add our expectations of other treats

both in music and recitations, together with the distribution of medals and premiums for poems and essays, we are sure not to be disappointed in a very peculiar and pleasing entertainment.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

"VARIETY is charming," so says the proverb, and so thinks the active Laporte, who has, since the season commenced, given us as many operas as singers. The novelty of Tuesday was the newly "cast" representation of Rossini's incomparable *Barbiere di Sevilgia*. Madame Malibran was the heroine of the piece; and, as far as chastity of style goes, sang more to our satisfaction in the rôle of *Rosina* than in that of *Desdemona*; but we question the propriety of her taking a soprano part. Her ambition may prompt her to display her versatility of talents; but the voice is not to be forced with impunity; and Madame M. must be well aware that she who sings *highest* sings not the best.

We are not disposed, like some of our contemporaries, to heap unmerited praise on this rising and really naturally gifted vocalist. We wish her well; and are more desirous to act the part of real friends in pointing out her faults, and censuring her in the right place, than flattering her vanity by applauding in the wrong. We could point out, particularly in the second act, many faults in this lady's performance of *Rosina*; but we shall reserve our remarks for another opportunity.

Our favourite Zuchelli personated *Figaro*; and though he sung as delightfully as ever, and acted with his wonted discretion, still the gentleman was not to be concealed under the barber's guise. The part of the Count was sustained by Bordogni: could Donzelli have only lent him his leathern lungs, his performance had been perfect. Nothing was wanting but vocal power. A Signor Graziani made his debut as *Dottor Bartolo*: his performance was not characterised by any extraordinary mark of merit—it nevertheless was spirited, and appeared to amuse the audience. In conclusion, we must express our admiration of the manner in which the choruses are gotten up at this theatre. To Velluti, we believe, the public are originally indebted for this improvement; and we only regret that the company so seldom testify their approbation of this portion of the performances, to encourage those who so well merit it.

On Thursday there was a splendid opera; the stalls, which the manager, to appease a senseless clamour, was forced to lower to 14s. 6d., were sold by agents at a guinea and a half, and two guineas each—putting this neat difference into their own pockets!!

Mlle. Sontag has arrived to strengthen the concluding part of the operatic season.

ADELPHI.

Mathews and Yates both at Home.

ON Tuesday evening we had the pleasure of witnessing a rehearsal of their new entertainments (publicly begun on Thursday) by these incomparable masters of the mimetical and histrionic art. Were they not so amusing, we would say that their performances were astonishing. Mathews, in his *Spring Meeting*, is equal, if not superior, to the happiest of his former efforts; and story, jest, description, personation, song, *patter*, and transformation, diversify the scene with extraordinary vari-

semblance. Six songs: 1, a *coup-d'œil* over his preceding *At Homes*; 2, "London Newspapers;" 3, "Doncaster Races;" 4, "a Ship Launch;" 5, "a Concert at Woolwich;" and 6, "the Lord Mayor's Show," afford endless opportunities for the display of his wonderful powers. In these, as well as in the prose portions, he steps out of one character into another with such instantaneous rapidity and perfect truth, that the spectator is tempted to doubt his individuality; for he is now a Yorkshire boor, now a primo buffo, now an old Scots-woman, now a child, &c. &c.;

All things by fits, and nothing long.

Among the most novel and striking of the present assumptions, we could not help being delighted with that of the late kindly though eccentric Dr. Kitchiner: it is the worthy Oracle *de arte coquinaria in propria persona*, comparing a damp bed at an inn to a wet meadow, with the moon for a warming-pan! (We wish we could see his great compeer, the immortal Ude, as ably personified: it would afford a fund of mirth.) A nose-mask makes our dramatic hero in a moment a musical hero at the Concert, where he stands before us and sings,—the real De Begnins. But the whole of the concert, with its imitations of many popular vocalists and instrumentalists, and its caricature of a pasteboard orchestra, is ludicrous in the extreme. The reappearance of the old Scotswoman, with a second tale of "the minister, ma gudeman," quite as good as the first, is another marked and delightful feature in the new piece. The Yorkshireman, in the Carlisle coach and elsewhere, is also a capital hit: his appeals to "company" are irresistible, and the whole peculiarly true to the northern style in gesture, voice, and character.—But if Mathews is in himself a sufficient host and magnet of attraction, what shall we add respecting the additions made by Yates, he being, besides, an entire "company," and doing all that might be done by some dozen of clever actors. In his first scene, which divides the *Spring Meeting* into two halves, he performs judge, counsel *pro* and *con*, and witnesses, female and male, in an Irish trial for breach of promise of marriage between a green-grocer and a butter-woman of Cork. The dialogue is humorous; and the skill with which he assumes the several parts most laughable. The dame complainant and the witness for her are so clever, that they must be seen to be appreciated; nor are the judge's puns, nor the lawyers' oratory, less effective. In the concluding act by the same versatile ubiquarian, he plays a whole pantomime—alone he plays it, and so quick are his changes, that pantaloons, harlequin, columbine, clown, house-keeper, French hair-dresser, &c. &c. seem to be upon the stage altogether at the same time. It is a marvellous exhibition; and we have only to drop the curtain upon it by advising all our readers to see it raised as soon as possible, if they want many a hearty laugh, and the sight of a species of performance, such as, we think, never was produced before. On Thursday the public opening was fully as successful as we predicted it must be: a crammed house, and the most unanimous applause.

Poor Kean is, indeed, very ill in Ireland; so much broken down (as we learn from a private letter), as hardly to leave a hope of his resuscitation for the stage.

VARIETIES.

Longevity.—Barbarini, the singer, who was once a great favourite with the Russian court, is said to be still living, at the age of 104 years, at Veronego, where he keeps an inn. He walks four or five miles daily, and frequently amuses his guests with playing on the guitar.

Westminster Abbey.—Part of the interior, near the roof, of this noble pile was discovered to be on fire on Monday night, soon after ten o'clock; but the flames were happily extinguished before any serious damage ensued. It is yet uncertain whether this is to be attributed to design or accident.

Picture Sale.—Mr. H. Phillips was yesterday selling, and continues to sell to-day, a capital collection of pictures, the property of Mr. Emmerson. The best examples are of the Dutch and Flemish schools; and some of these are of the first class.

Paris.—It is stated in a letter from Paris, that the Champs Elysées are to be laid out similar to those of Versailles: the expense will, it is supposed, amount to two millions of francs.

Currants.—The French are about to introduce into Corsica the culture of the raisin de Corinthe (currants), for which purpose a thousand plants have been imported from the Morra. It is thought by the best horticulturists, that the climate of Corsica is well adapted to the growth of this excellent grape.

New Cannons and Rockets.—An engineer of St. Petersburg has invented a new kind of cannon for the war with Turkey, which will, it is said, prove a very formidable instrument. In size and weight it is equal to the ordinary sixty-four pounder; but the bore is calculated for a very small ball, which will range more than twice the distance of the shot now used. Russian agents are at present in this country and in the Netherlands superintending the casting of cannon on this principle. The same engineer has also invented a new rocket, which is reported to be much more destructive than the Congreve rocket.

Population of the Netherlands.—From a recent census, the population of the Netherlands is found to be 6,166,854.

Coffee from Acorns.—The use of coffee made from roasted acorns is now, it seems, becoming very general in Germany. Some of the German papers state, that persons with debilitated stomachs have been able to take this coffee when they could digest no other preparation; and that after long use, they have recovered the tone of the stomach, and acquired considerable *embonpoint*. There is nothing new in this discovery, however; for among the lower orders in many parts of Portugal, where the sweet acorns grow abundantly, they are used both for bread and coffee; although they are not considered very wholesome as an article of food, and are taken solely on account of their cheapness. They are a powerful astringent; and in cases where Peruvian bark is recommended, are said to be employed in Germany with good effect in the way of coffee.

Chlorine.—It is said that the most beneficial effects have been produced in pulmonary complaints by injections of chlorine. A physician in Paris has invented an instrument for the purpose.

Receipts of Parisian Theatres.—The receipts of the Paris theatres during the month of March were, 682,429 francs, which were thus divided: Théâtre Français, 85,607; Variétés, 84,181; Madame, 66,875; Opéra Comique, 66,174; Italian Opera, 56,940; Porte St. Martin, 55,740; French Opera, 52,875; Nouveautés,

52,803; Cirque Olympique, 47,700; Ambigu, 40,660; Vaudeville, 38,128; Gaîté, 34,764. These receipts are higher than in many of the preceding months.

Vaccination.—It is said that several thousands of persons who had been vaccinated took the small-pox in the last epidemic which reigned at Marseilles, and that that disorder proved mortal to forty-five of them; the greater number of whom were adults, whose vaccination had been quite regular. It is hence argued in the French papers, as the result of the experience of medical men, that the effect of vaccination in preventing the contagion of the small-pox diminishes with the lapse of time; and that, after a certain period, a fresh vaccination becomes necessary; but it seems to be still allowed on all hands, that when persons who have been vaccinated take the small-pox, the latter, in most cases, assumes a very mild form.—M. Robert, physician to the Lazaretto at Marseilles, has published an account of the above-mentioned epidemic, which he identifies with that which raged not long ago in the Antilles; whence he presumes it to have been brought to Havre, and thence by the boats up the Seine to Paris.

Lithography.—A new lithographic process has been announced at Paris, which, besides other advantages, is said to be much cheaper, and much more rapidly performed, than any hitherto known.

Conductors.—A commission, appointed by the French Academy, to inquire into the causes of a failure on the part of a conductor to save a powder-magazine at Bayonne from partial explosion by lightning, has reported, that the accident was attributable solely to the mal-conformation of the conductor.

Supply of Water in Paris.—A company is forming in Paris for the supply of water, by means of pipes, to every floor of the houses. The expense of the works which have been resolved upon for this purpose is estimated at fifty-one millions of francs. The water is to be taken from the Seine, at some distance from Paris, so as to ensure a pure supply.

Miss Wright.—This lady, whom we lately mentioned as having obtained some celebrity in America, had previously purchased a small territory near the Mississippi, in West Tennessee, and was peopling it with slaves, whom, in conjunction with a Mr. Flower, she purchases, and who are to be emancipated after three years' labour.

Muriate of Lime.—The use of a solution of muriate of lime has been recently adopted with good success, in the South of France, in the growth of Indian corn and other farinaceous vegetables. Two patches of corn were planted in a similar soil, one of which was watered regularly with the muriate of lime, and the other treated in the ordinary mode. The vegetation of the corn to which the muriate was applied was much more rapid than that of the other, and the produce was finer in quality and one-sixth greater in quantity.

The English.—In noticing a translation into Italian of the late Mr. John Bell's "Observations on Italy," the *Revue Encyclopédique* says: "At every moment we meet in this book with English barrenness and impassibility.* But it is the peremptory tone that accompanies its decisions which rendered it successful in England. The Englishman, in fact, makes no attempt, in matters relating to the arts, to clear up any doubt, to discuss any question; he requires a ready-made opinion, which he can

* It was this provoking English "impassibility" which gained the battle of Waterloo!—Ed. L. G.

briefly pronounce, and have done with it. One may apply to him the words addressed by Virgil to Dante, in crossing the hell of the lukewarm: 'To what purpose talk with these folks? Give them a look, and pass on.'

'Non ragioniam di loro; ma guarda, e passa.'

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

We observe an Encyclopedia of Plants announced from the able and indefatigable pen of Mr. Loudon, of which the Prospectus is full of blossom—blossom which, knowing the talents of the author, we are sure will not disappoint in the fruits. The work is to resemble Mr. L.'s highly popular volumes on Gardening and Agriculture, and will contain no fewer than nearly ten thousand engravings on wood, of which beautiful specimens are given in the Prospectus before us. Altogether, we anticipate one of the most interesting, useful, and valuable contributions which have ever been paid to botany.

The Offering, a new Annual, edited by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., is announced for the ensuing season. The Rev. Robert Everest, A.M. of Oxford, has in the press a Journey through Norway, Lapland, and part of Sweden; with Remarks on the Geology of the Country, Statistical Tables, Meteorological Observations, &c.

We learn from Italy that Dr. Uccelli has been just turned out of the Professor's chair at Pisa, for having written a work upon Comparative Anatomy, two volumes of which were devoted to Gall's system of phrenology. By a singular regulation, he is permitted to enjoy the salary of the professorship, but forbidden to instruct youth!

Mr. William Hoeking is preparing for publication a Popular System of Architecture, to be illustrated with engravings, and exemplified by reference to well-known structures. It is intended as a Class or Text-Book in that branch of a liberal education, and will contain an explanation of the scientific terms which form its vocabulary, and are of constant occurrence.

A forthcoming work, *Mémoires Complètes du Duc de Saint Simon*, is exciting great interest in Paris. These Memoirs, which are said to be very curious, were commenced in 1688, and finished in 1743.

In the Press.—The Garland, a volume of Poems, by Henry Brandreth, Jun.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lachlan's Leonora, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. bds.—Miller's Memoirs (Spanish), 2 vols. 8vo. 2s. 2s. bds.—Forster's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. bds.—Murray's Glance at Switzerland, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Bell on the Teeth, 8vo. 11 Plates, 16s. 4d. bds.—Preparation for the Sacrament, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Selections on Religious Subjects, 12mo. 3s. bds.—Jones's Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Reay Morden's, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.—Harrison's Tales of a Physician, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—D'Erline, or the Cynic, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s. bds.—Hall's Sketches of Irish Characters, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. bds.—Southey's Colloquies, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. bds.—Stratton Hill, a Tale, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.—The Sectarian, 3 vols. 1l. 7s. bds.—Life of Francis the First, King of France, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.—The Hope of Immortality, a Poem, fcp. 6s. bds.—Murray's Practical Remarks on Modern Paper, 12mo. 4s. bds.—The Beavers and the Elephants, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Southey's All for Love, fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Chapters on Churchyards, 2 vols. fcp. 12s. bds.—Theologium Repertorium, by Dr. Walt, No. 1. 8vo. 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1829.

April.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday .. 16	From 40. to 47.	29.26 to 29.22
Friday 17	— 34. — 53.	29.54 — 29.73
Saturday .. 18	— 47. — 58.	29.73 — 29.60
Sunday 19	— 35. — 52.	29.63 — 29.60
Monday 20	— 35. — 53.	29.63 — 29.61
Tuesday ... 21	— 31. — 55.	29.61 — 29.62
Wednesday 22	— 42. — 48.	29.46 — 29.54
Prevailing wind N.E. and S.W.		
Except the 21st, raining almost incessantly.		
Rain fallen, .075 of an inch.		

April.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday .. 23	From 39. to 59.	29.62 to 29.70
Friday 24	— 42. — 47.	29.66 — 29.73
Saturday ... 25	— 40. — 42.	29.73 — 29.96
Sunday 26	— 29. — 50.	30.03 — 30.05
Monday 27	— 34. — 55.	29.75 Stationary
Tuesday ... 28	— 37. — 50.	29.71 to 29.40
Wednesday 29	— 34. — 45.	29.60 — 29.74

Wind variable, prevailing N.E.
Except the 26th and 29th, generally cloudy and raining.
Wind very high on the 28th and 29th.

Rain fallen, .5 of an inch.
Edmondson.
Latitude 51° 37' 32" N.
Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

✎ We are this week reluctantly compelled to postpone several articles intended for publication; and, indeed, to clear off several arrears, in order to make room for a mass of interesting novelties with which our tables are now laden. If therefore our present No. is not of a striking character, we can safely promise that a few of its successors must be so.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The General Anniversary Meeting for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing Year, will be held on Thursday, May 7th, at the Society's Apartments, No. 3, Parliament Street.

The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock precisely.

RICHARD CATTERTOLLE, Secretary.

Clos of the present Exhibition.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, including the Picture of His late Majesty presenting the Sword to Earl Howe, on board the Queen Charlotte, after the Victory of the First of June, 1754; and Lord Nelson boarding the San Joseph, off Cape St. Vincent, presented by the British Institution to the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening, and will be closed on Saturday, May 8th.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. The Sixth Annual Exhibition for the Sale of Works of Art by Living British Artists, is open to the Public every day, from Nine to Six.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.

T. C. HOFFLAND, Secretary.

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BRITAIN. Albemarle Street, 25 May, 1850. The Members and Subscribers are informed, that the Lectures will be resumed this Day, at Three o'clock, when Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S., Corr. Mem. Royal Acad. Sciences, Paris, Director of the Laboratory, &c. will commence a Course of Lectures on various points of Chemical Philosophy.

The following Courses will also be delivered during the season—

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Painting and the Fine Arts—by Thomas Phillips, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Prof. Painting in the Royal Academy. To commence on Thursday the 7th of May.
Music—by William Croft, Mus. Doc. Prof. of Music in the University of Oxford. To commence on Tuesday, the 10th of May.
Natural History: on the Mammalia—by John Harwood, M.D. F.R.S. and F.L.S., Prof. of Nat. Hist. in the Royal Institution. To commence in May.

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